gs were not done in a conter-tat war "with protracted meet-et," as Mr. Gates alleges. The rotracted meetings in his own I has assisted his brethren in in their congregations, and meetings and efforts which do an other interfers with the

the others will be more readily

Horatio Foote " to all in

Berkshire; that at West not excepted? This is sub-

gned to be proved; though proof a particular reason

rendered to him. Br. Gay-he "considered himself as

therefore, as just stated, therefore, as just stated,

were given to understand

r in the ministry, who had with him months before,

WILLIS, Propter-Street, Bos

# Boston Recorder. 6 XX--- No. 13--- Whole No. 1003.

RELIGIOUS. NEN PROTRACTED MEETINGS IN

churche." It has been a matter of some inquiry matters of a proportion of Br. Gaylord may have seed an upon some minds, that he wrote, a contention subsistance on the wrote, a contention subsistance on the wrote, a contention subsistance on the wrote, a contention of the essay that a impression, which, if it has Christian community will resturely without foundation, as a difficult of the string of the wrote of the contention in what hid, unless setting the truth in all to it, and the sasting the wrote of the control, had now, passing by the fourth meeting at the wrote of the truth in all to it, and the sasting day will accasion, provided it is domein a her. It must be a hard case internet, made with great labor matters of public notoriety, from sand other most suntenties contents, and show and there were form the presented. As to matives on addition, and not will not be find the authors of the control, and no evidence is known that the management of a meeting such wish to have it so "considered" by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by the fourth meeting at the management, and the management of a meeting with the officers of a church might "considered the overly." Has been a nature of being seal and measures in the pulpit, and the management of a meeting with the officers of a church might "considered" by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully disclosed until the suffered by other will not be fully discl and attacked as very erroneous, it still persuaded of their truth may and fortify his positions, and show been misapprehended, and uninten-srepresented. As to motives on nothing will be said. The Lord tor and deacons, or the paster and church, or something of that sort. But he said no such thing. He said, if my recollection serves me, and I think it does to an iota, "To be sure I won't." I am certain he said either, "To be sure I will not," or, "To be sure I won't."

The expressions mean the same; but my impressions are strong, the latter were his precise. o have it long. Candor and expedi-t that enough should be said to pre-jects clearly before the mind.
the necessary indeed, to remark on which Br. Gaylord has said; much cything which Mr. Gates has said.
if he offered to repel their attacks up-yand supplement. There is the less The expressions mean the same, but my impressions are strong, the latter were his precise words. This answer more especially, (for it was deemed good authority,) led me to write what I did to the editor of the Recorder, which gave rise to the declaration of which Br. Gaylord

complains.

Beyond all that has now been said, the fol-

Beyond all that has now been said, the following things have contributed to the current becoming to the seven meetings be new more frequently than his wish, the occasion is found in the mass before us. A writer in the observer, (Dec. 20.) rather compersay, because there was so much to conceal the name of the contained the name of the contained the conceal the name of the contained the name of the contained the conceal the name of the contained the etings and efforts which do rother interfere with the statements and reasonings. The references made to those ministers and Christians, (pretty numerous here,) who did not show agreeably to its till.

red may be advanta-

on this point as well as others will be offered before we are through.

3. He appeared at some of the meetings with 3. He appeared at some of the meetings with an unusual number of assistants. At the one in Stockbridge, he was assisted, according to the account in the Evangeliat, "by the Rev. Messrs. Townsend and Jones and brother Avery, together with some other help from abroad." He had his stated and occasional assistants here, how many in all I shall not venture to say; none of whom could be considered as principals. s, "that Mr. F. refused to with protracted meetings nige them; and that where pastors surrendered the condid in fact, "to all intents to them," it is unquestionate them," it is unquestionate them, it is unquestionate them, it is unquestionate them, it is unquestionate them. a smaller number at the other meetings. Very a minister goes about in this manner, so unlike to what is the common fact, where a minister goes into the parish of another to help him along through a series of meetings, it is believed, and will be believed that there is some assumption of should, and that he publicly ne at or near the comence
"He also insinuates that seasy and supplement may be intended to the pastors, were almost lost sight of at the meetings in the attention paid to the conductor.

By such things as have been enumerated,

by such things as have been chumerated, the people as by one consent have denominated the seven meetings, "Mr. Foote's meetings."
This is their running title; and though it must be confessed the people are in a fallen state, yet in this case, they have imitated their common ancestor in innocence. They have given a name which is expressive of the very nature of

the things.

And now as to Br. Gaylord's "considering And now as to Br. Gaylord's "considering himself as having the management of the meeting at West Stockloridge," &c. he offers no evidence that Mr. Foote did not pursue his wonted course there, both in the pulpit and in the inquiry rooms. Under the next question indeed, we shall find Mr. Gaylord saying that there was an "understanding;" (and he explains this now to me as meaning an understanding with Mr. F.) that there should be no proclamation of converts. It will be seen in its proper place manage it." About the close teeting at South Lee, the follow-lepeared in an article in the Aland Telegraph then circulating the last of the painful to think triments, for we can call them by should be tolerated in Baptist Vt. who is well acquainted with Mr. F. which FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1835.

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LICIAN STATE OF METRICA PROPERTICAL IN CORPORATION DETRICATION DET

instructions, are suited only to females, and moral something done in the anxious meeting, they would have found out whether the recally had the control, and whether the meeting would have found out whether the meeting would have gone on under their interdiction of particular doctrines or measures.

"The truth of the matter, is just this, and it cannot be disguised, denied or evaded; that this whole system of Evangelism now in use, with all the pretensions made that it is a subordinate auxiliary to the pantoral ministry, does on the contrary, for the time being, wherever it is introduced, supersed the pastoral ministry. If the popular voice, calling for the lahors of one of this kind of Evangelists be listened to; and such an one is brought on to the ground to "hold a protracted meeting," it becomes an affair of his management, to such an extent, that there is also that it is not that of the matter, in the public in the whole change. The pastor does not usually expect to do any of the preaching, and probably does not, in one case out of ten, preach a sermon during the whole course of the meeting. Nor is it expected that he will. The evangelist is the man who is before the eyes of the public in the whole thing. Every body who comes from far and near expects to hear him; and would go away disappointed if in any instance they did not. Other ministers come and sit down as hearers; probably not expecting reverted to a standard and his measures as to be justified; and also regards the pastor as severe remark by the officiating evangelist and others who go all lengths with him. Popular feeling, enlisted in favor of the evangelist, regards the pastor and the public in the whole thing. Every body who can be public in the whole thing. Every body who can be public in the whole thing. Every body who can be public in the whole thing. Every body who can be public in the whole thing. Every body who can be public in the whole thing. Every body who can be public in the whole thing. Every body who can be public in the whole the

Foote and note a protracted meeting; that is unbjects of pursuit; even in the strictly intellec-ting a protracted meeting;" and that he (Mr. Gaylord,) and every body else really considered and matural and moral philosophy. But it is not my purpose to urge such a comparison; but rather to sustain a plea in behalf of our country, tracted meeting, and that he preached and did and all its invaluable institutions and blessings, tracted meeting, and that he preached and did pretty much as he chose, with perhaps hearing a little advice by the way,—but not materially influenced as to the general course of his preaching and measures? Do not Mr. Gaylord's people to this day speak of "Mr. Foote meeting or the meeting "held by Mr. Foote?" Did not Mr. Gaylord request Mr. Foote "to come and hold another protracted meeting?" and did not Mr. Gaylord's people wish he would? And if he should comply with such a request, would not Mr. Gaylord, however he might "consider himself as having the management of the meethimself as having the management of the meeting," to all intents and purposes do as before: ing," to all intents and purposes do as before; viz. permit Mr. Foote to pursue in all essential respects, the same course as before? And these things being so, then will Mr. Gaylord tell the public, what was before and would be again the extent of his management of the meeting? And finally, what does he honestly believe is the force or value of his pastoral influence, if it were once to come in competition with that of this Evangelist or any other of the class?

#### CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE: A FIELD UNOCCUPIED.

MESSRS. EDITORS,-In the midst of the demand, loud and strong as it is, for laborers in every department of literary, religious, and be-nevolent enterprize which is the characteristic feature and glory of the presentage; and amidst the various and liberal provisions for the pro-motion and extension of those enterprizes, I have often wondered that some plan has not feature and glory of the presentage; and amidst the various and liberal provisions for the promotion and extension of those enterprizes. I have often wondered that some plan has not been adopted or devised, to provide for the education of poor and pious females, as well as males, to prepare them for the instruction of the instruction of poor and pious females, as well as the 1,500,000 children now growing up in ignorance, and without the means of instruction; and who are soon to take the political ascen-

both civil and religious, by qualifying and em-ploying competent females in the instruction of the thousands of our rising population, on whom, and on whose intelligence and virtue these in-stitutions and blessings, and all the destinies of our country, are soon to devolve. And as male our country, are soon to devolve. And as male teachers cannot be provided for this great work, especially throughout our new settlements, there is therefore the greater necessity both for the employment of females, and for their being duly employment of females, and for their being duly qualified; that they may teach our sons, as well as our daughters, in all those elementary and common branches of learning, which may qualify them for useful, intelligent, and respectable citizens, and to be lovers and guardians of all those precious institutions and principles which are at once the glory and the security of our na-

tional existence and prosperity.

And do any doubt that our females are, and seminaries; and particularly to that at luswich, already referred to; where the writer has re-pentedly witnessed examinations in grammar, geography, in all the common and practical branches of arithmetic, and in some of the high-er branches of mathematics, natural and mental philosophy, and in the political institutions of our country, which would be creditable to our young men in our colleges, when candidates for their degrees. already referred to; where the writer has re-

would not accompand to room without electrone-ing on territories now claimed by any nation— with an ample return for little exertion—and such is the fertility of the soil, that a laborer would find two hours work in the 24 sufficient, not only to support a family, but to become wealthy. The daily labor of a negro in the cultivation of The daily labor of a negro in the cultivation of the soil is more than adequate to sustain 45 persons. At the close of the apprenticeship the people will scatter over a larger surface of country; the consequence will be, our country congregations will diminish in size, and increase in number. New Amsterdam and George Town, with a few central country stations, will be self-supported; but that all will be able to support European ministers is not to be expected. The state of things I anticipate is this—a European missionary will have the superintendence of several stations. He will reside at the most central, and employ native teachers to assist him in the more remote. The person in question is admirably fitted for such duties, and as his services will be needed in the course of

a tew years, I am sorry to leave him a drudge on a sugar plantation.

Extracts of a letter from the Rev. James Scott, dated Demerara, 26th of September, 1824, ad-dressed to the Foreign Society.

Dear Sir,—My letters for some time past have related chiefly to secular matters; I purnave related chiefly to secular matters; I pur-pose to devote this sheet to the statement of a few facts connected with the progress of true religion at this station. We have been blessed, I am happy to say, for five or six months past, with greater prosperity—with more signal man-ifestations of favor, than at any former period since my arrival in the colony. Our school is numerously attended, there are rarely fewer than 200 present, often many more: the progress of the more advanced pupils, both male and female, far exceeds our expectations; and while we derive much encouragement from this department of our labor, we fail not to render thanks to God, and through his blessing find several of the members very excellent, useful coadjutors, and from one man in particular we obtain the most efficient aid. The Tuesday evening excite the increased in attendance until the

service has increased in attendance until the chapel is now generally quite full; the fruits of this service are already visible, and are fast ripening to maturity.

Increased attention to the means of Instruction.

I availed myself of the favorable impression made in the beginning of August to commence a Friday expanyer meeting, and I have succeed-The statements and reasonings to show, agreeably to its title, that they could accompany and aid him in hat y and extravagant accounts for protracted meetings." The protracted meetings." The week presented, and must be in all instances in the churches, as much as they had were presented, and must be in all instances in the churches, as much as they had not intended to assert or imply and intended to assert or i ing in West Stockbridge having been under his management? Is not Mr. Gaylord conscious that, whatever were his own "considerations" and Mr. Foote's professions, public or private, as to who managed the meeting, he and his church did send or apply to Mr. Foote, to "come and hold a protracted meeting," that Mr. Foote came confessedly for the purpose of "holdthe whole, collect the people at the close of the service, address the whole for the space of a quarter of an hour, and then conclude by singing and prayer. The advantages arising from tual instruction have struck me from the first

day of my arrival, but it was not until now I have found myself in circumstances to profit by it. The Sabbath congregation is uniformly great —often crowded. If it please God to bless us for twelve mouths to come, with as much of his presence and favor as he has granted for twelve months past, an enlargement of the chapel will become necessary. At a church meeting, held on the 29th of August, I admitted ten persons to the fellowship of the church. There are at present 13 candidates for membership, most of whom, if not all, will be admitted next church and from which we have had scarcely any admissions, up to a late date it exhibited a picture of apathy which has distressed us greatly; but,

of apathy which has distressed us greatly; but, after being long our grief, it begins to be our joy. Religious experience among the Negroes.—
Among the ignorant and carcless negroes, especially those who had been haptized hofore they believed, self-righteousness is as common as I ever saw it in my native country; but it is surprising how soon those who have been awakened embrace the Scripture doctrine of salvation by faith in the merits and mediation of Christ. Cases of pious people desponding and despairing of their acceptance are nearly underpairing of their acceptance are nearly underpairing. Christ. Cases of pious people desponding and despairing of their acceptance are nearly unknown. I often find the experience of the candidates for membership edifying to my own mind, affording as it does a striking proof of the heavenly origin of that gospel which we preach. I asked a woman, who had evinced considerable anxiety to be permitted to sit down at the Lord's table, what she thought was meant by that originance and what laught was meant by

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

my own heart. I knew I was a sinner when I served sin,? " If your heart told you you were a sinner, did it likewise tell you Christ died for sinners?" "No, Massa, that my heart could not tell me; it was God who made me know this truth; he told me he spared not his own Son, hat delivered him up for us all." Another candidate, who was asked why she wished to be a member, and what benefit she expected to derive from it? replied, "It cannot save me, but, as I wish to be a servant of God, I wished to be found among his servants." "Have you not as I wish to be a servant of God, I wished to be found among his servants." "Have you not been always a servant of God?" "No Massa; I have been a servant of sin ever since I was a child, but I wish to serve sin no more." "If you have served sin so long, do you think you will be able to conquer your evil habits now?" With considerable emotion, she answered, 'God lighting near a server of the server of the

I have met with several cases, both here and I have not with several cases, both here and and in my native country, in which persons have been brought under serious concern about salvation, before enjoying any evangelical means. About sixteen months ago, a woman called to speak with me before the morning service. I was struck with the uncommon seriouscalled to speak with me before the morning service. I was struck with the uncommon serions, ness apparent in her looks and entire deportment, and soon found equal cause of wonder at the extent of her knowledge. Being asked where she came from, she named an estate at a considerable distance, from which I knew none attended chapel. "How did you, who live so far from chapel, and on an estate from which people do not attend, come to obtain the knowledge of Christ?" "Massa, I can scarcely tell. I saw I was a slave—my husband was a slave—my child was a slave; I knew I must work for my Massa till death—the world could do me no good—my heart was full of misery and bitterness; so I thought it would be bad if, after so much misery in this world, I should lose my soul, and be miserable in the next." "This shows how you came to find yourself miserable: but how did this conduct you to Christ?" "Massa, one morning (it must have been Sabbath,) when my heart was very heavy within me, I looked to the left, but could find no good; so I thought I would go to the chared. but could find no good; so I thought I would go to the chapel—there, Massa, I heard the world of God, and Christ healed my w

From the American Tract Magazine. PROPOSED FOREIGN APPROPRIATIONS

PROPOSED FOREIGN APPROPRIATIONS

By the American Tract Society, for year ending
April 15, 1885.

China, \$5,000; Burmah and Siam, 5,000, Ceylon,
3,500; Mahrattas, 3,000; Sandwich Islands, 3,000;
Singapore and E. Archipelago, 1,000; Syria and Persia, 1,000; Smyraa and vicinity, 1,000; Greece, 1,000,
Turkey and Asia Miner, 1,000; Measia, 1,500; Germany, 1,000; France, 1,000; Moravian Brethren,
700; Northern India, 500; Orissa, 200; N. A. Indians, 600.—Total, \$30,000.

Of the above sum, the Society had received, February 15, \$22,300; leaving \$7,700 to be

February 15, \$22,300; leaving \$7,700 to be raised within two months. \$1,392 of the sum received was contributed by hadies, leaving \$808 to be raised by them, in order to complete the proposed sum of \$5,000.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FEOM RUSSIA.

No friend of Zion will read the following communication from the Tract friends at St. Petersburgh, dated November 4, without a thrill of joy and gratitude that this Society is permitted to aid them in their work.

Petersburgh, dated November 4, without a thrill of joy and gratitude that this Society is permitted to aid them in their work.

"We need not say," (they write,) "bow your welcome letter of June 25 warmed and cheered our hearts. It arrived at a moment when we most needed the encouragement, and, I may well say, the reproof which it gave. Having known of the great pecuniary distress which prevailed in our beloved land, the effect of which I believe extended to all classes, we had not ventured to calculate on a repetition of your munificent donation to enable us to carry on the work of Tract distribution. All your former bounty had been expended or pledged, and we had given special commission to one of our little church, then on a visit to his native land, to endeavor to make up at least a part of the deficiency, which we felt certain we must experience from our American friends. We had published new editions of valuable Tracts, the sale of which had been rapid; had had a number of new ones translated; and had encounted. the sale of which had been rapid; had had a number of new ones translated; and had engaged to print pretty large editions, as you will see by the statement; when we found that our means were already nearly exhausted. We were disappointed in our expectation of extensive aid from our English friends, and we hardly saw by what means we could procure the funds to carry forward our work. It was at this moment that your heart-cheering letter was received. It exhiberated our spirits, while it reproved our want of faith. We joined in thanksgiving to Him who takes care of his own cause; we took courage, and determined to go forward. we took courage, and determined to go forward, nothing doubting. The noble spirit which burst forth in the resolutions formed at your most interesting anniversary, does honor to the cause in which you are engaged. The exhibition of it cannot fail to arouse, and to call forth into action, a kindred spirit in all who those resolutions. We would raise our fe sice, and would say—Go on, beloved Christian iends; press forward in your Master's cause low the spirit which animates you; show the show the spirit which animates you; show the strength of your faith, in planning great things rength of your faith, in planting general manner of expecting great things. This exhibition ill animate and inspire all who profess themselves to be the followers of Christ in every part of the world, and the Great Head of the Church selves to be the followers of Christ in every part
of the world, and the Great Head of the Church
will bless it to the arousing of the slumbering—
quickening the active—reproving the faithless.
We had determined not to let the work stop,

We had determined not to let the work stop, but we should have been obliged to curtail our operations, had we not been assured of your friendly and timely aid. We now go onward rejoicing, and will do what we can to advance the cause in which we are all so deeply interested. I am happy to be able to say, that not a disclosing the state of the same than the formal to the same than the same tha single instance has come to our knowledge, of an single instance has come to our knowledge, of an unwillingness to receive the little messengers of truth among the peasantry, while other classes receive and read them with great avidity, as you will see particularly in the details I shall soon forward to you, and which you cannot fail to find deeply interesting. Some of our number are soon to travel in the interior, and will take with them a large number of Tracts, of the distribution of which you shall hear in good time. And now, my dear Sir, I have again to thank you for remembering us. You ask me what portion of the sum appropriated to foreign lands

you for remembering us. You ask the what portion of the sum appropriated to foreign lands should be sent to us. I will not dictate, but will only say, that however large you may make it, it will all tell in the great work. \$2,000 to \$8,000 could be well used, but will thankfully receive any sum, however small. There is great inquiry for books of a larger size, like your occasional volumes, but we cannot print them for quiry for books of a larger size, like your occasional volumes, but we cannot print them for want of means. Should you be able to send us the largest of the above named sums, we would immediately commence this last work, and I firmly believe it would be the era of introducing such works into the families of the higher classes: The Mother at Home, Young Christian, &c. &c.

List of places and distances from St. Petersburgh, which at least 100 Tracts have been sent by

friends in that city.

Shusharry, 12; Cronstadt, 20; Narva, 90; Hapsal, 150; Novogorod, 150; Dorpat, 216; Ps Koff, 220; Reval, 225; Newvelske, 300; Riga, 380; Moscow,

480; Smolensk, 490; Yarosloff, 500; Toola, Grodno, 613; Beilosteck, 690; Tamboff, 780 Grodno, 613; Beilostock, 690; Tamboll, 780; Pol-tova, 900; Podstepnoga, 900; Harkoff, 900; Jato-mer, 970; Karass, 1,000; Kazan, 1,000; Kief, 1,-050; Saratoff, 1,100; Odessa, 1,200; Karas, 1,400; Astrachan, 1,400; Shadrinsk, 1,800; Amsk, 2,500; Irkutsk, 3,900; Selinginsk, 4,306; Khodon, 4,500; Josepthal, Shashi

TRACTS IN THE INTERIOR OF RUSSIA.

At L.—, 550 miles from St. Petersburgh, says a young gentleman, we sold all the Tracts, and more than we had intended for that place; but being pressed out of measure, we felt com-pelled to let them go. The inquiries among this people for the word of God afford great enthis people for the word of Gold and great-couragement. The circulation of our Tracts was attended, I trust, by the prayers of our dear friends at St. Petersburgh. On our journey from L. to this place; I distributed what I could as not to have too many for thi As we had our own horses, we had time enough to do this; and all that I had at first in-tended for the fair I sold before I arrived; and tended for the fair I sold before I arrived; and the more we sold, the greater were the inquiries for still more. At one place I went out and offered my tracts for sale, and was so crowded, that I was obliged to go to my lodgings and allow the people to come in, a few at a time, while M—and myself sold out to the amount of 20 roubles (\$4) within two hours. Some of these people sed come on Tracts at I. seen our Tracts at L-, at the fai

We have had many earnest inquiries for the word of God, which we have been obliged to turn away without supplying, not having one book for ourselves to read. We have also had many opportunities of reading and conversing with the people; and I have often felt the word with the people; and I have often left the word of the Lord come with power to my own soul while attempting to point it out to them; for in many cases they are allogether ignorant of its sacred truths. In one place a young man was buying of us a lot of Tracts, and more than is usual; and on my asking what he would do with them, he replied, "I shall give them to was a tracked as we have no good." artners and friends, as we have no good s, and we ought to do all the good we can ur neighbors." I had a short but very pleasing talk with him, and pointed out some texts of Scripture, which he received so thank-fully and so meekly that my heart followed him.

#### For the Boston Recorder. PROTRACTED MEETINGS.

Mr. Editor,—It is, you know, natural to us to trust in some honored instrumentality, and then, being justly punished, to abuse it. Has it not fared thus with Protracted Meetings? At first, they were undertaken with fear and tremselves the state of the with a heart fixed on God, and a thobling,—with a heart fixed on God, and a thorough conviction of the impotence of all means, as such. Subsequently, when resorted to as a moral Panacea,—and substituted for individual penitence, and prayer, & efforts, they greatly, & in some instances, utterly—failed, of answering authorized expectations. And what wonder? When we trust in any instrumentality, is not the discussion to only just but mergiful? disappointment not only just, but merciful? But let us not go over to the other extreme. Instead of theorizing, let a fact or two be stated. Instead of theorizing, let a fact or two be stated. The first week in this month a protracted meeting was commenced in this parish. Only two ministers, besides the minister who now labor, here, were present. But one of the most astonishing displays of mercy has followed, that my eyes ever beheld. The parish is small, and the numbers awakened and hopefully converted, and the parish is small, and the numbers awakened and hopefully converted. are not very great. But they are very great in proportion to the population and for the short time, which has clapsed since the meeting was held. It would be injudicious to state particulars now, but the general fact is mentioned to the praise of the Holy Spirit, who does not describe versely measurements. protracted meetings. other fact. Last week a protracted meeting

Another fact. Last week a protracted meeting was held in another parish in this vicinity, and at its close, a revival of religion existed there, and is going on gloriously. Let Christians neither trust in means, on the one hand, nor disesteem them on the other, but depend, with childlike simplicity on God for a blessing;—let them avoid all extravagances, and with the preached gospel, and fervent prayer, meet the Almighty, and see whether God yet disapproves of Protracted meetings. But let them get their hearls prepared, before resorting to this means. To God be the praise for this work of mercy. Probably it will extend. We ask the prayers of Christians.

North Falmouth, March 17, 1835. implicity on God for a blessing; -let them avoid

# INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.

Journal of a Missionary to the Negroes in State of Georgia."

The Lord's Supper-Improper administration.
July 7.—In a late Lecture at W. this subject
was considered in course from 1 Cor. 11: 23—

The Negroes entertain erroneous notions of it; some of them believe it a kind of saving or-dinance. If they can eat the bread and drink the wine, all is safe. And it is a fact that at some of their religious meetings, held chiefly at night under the name of "Society," they have had sup-pers consisting in the substantials of rice, fowls, bacon, &c. which have been viewed by them in the light of the Sacrament! at which colored watchinen have presided. Most awful! I have heard of but two instances of this sin.

All private meetings, at a late hour of the night, concluded by a supper, to which the at-tendants all furnish something, can but be per-nicious meetings, and should be discouraged and suppressed age. July 11 .- Thursday Evening .-- At

It is exceedingly important that line upon line, and precept upon precept, be given by the Missionary on this subject. Little or no sacredness is attached to this institution of God, by this deprayed people. In the first place, pre-vious to marriage, almost universally, but men and women are unchaste. Leudness, heretofore, has scarcely been regarded as a crime; it attachhas scarcely been regarded as a crime; it attach-es no disgrace to character, and is no obstacle to marriage. Then it is easy to perceive, that such a state of morals opens a wide door to polygamy, or infidelity in the marriage relation. They frequently come together without any cer-emony whatever, and taking the multitude of marriages, long continued connection between the same parties are rare. If what they tell me is true, they are improving in their virtue, and in their fidelity, as husbands and wives. Where

in their fidelity, as husbands and wives. Where one couple is separated by the sale of this property, ten are separated by their own free will.

How this whole matter can be best regulated, I cannot now very well see. Certain it is, things ought not so to be. Masters must give over their indifference, and reform as far as they over their indifference, and reform and not not consider the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. sover their inapprecise, and reform as far as they possibly can, their own plantations; and not say as some do, "the less you have to do with your people in this matter, the better." Indiffuserence in Christian masters is a great sin. So also ministers should give the colored members of their churches special instruction as husbands

and wives.

Infinitive — This horrible crime is a consequent of such a state of morals. To what extent it has prevailed in the slave holding States, I have no uneans of ascertaining. I would sincerely hope not extensively. There have been instances of it in this county; and some of the parties are personally known to me. I have weason to balieve, that where any intention of such crime exists, that intention is carried into effect, before the wretched little sufferer sees the light. In the swindly expressed language of the negroes, it is "thrown away." When virtue is sacrificed natural affection scarcely ever survives in any intensity; and we have the terrible specthis is all manifest to ministers, churches, and the world around them.

This is all manifest to ministers, churches, and the world around them.

And hence,—and to this point we request particular attention,—hence the possibitity, that an Evangelist, who comes forward with dangerous

uty to them?

I have heard it asserted, that Infanticide oceurs in all our large cities, and to some considerable extent in particular ones. Whether this

be true or not, I do not know. But being called, some years since, to labor in one of our northern cities of the larger class, among the poor, I came to the knowledge of two cases of Infanticide, and from the morals of the people in some districts of the town, it was to be expected.

| Charleston Obs. | Charleston Ob

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF IRELAND. The churches of the Independent denomination in Ireland are few, and thinly scattered; they consist of about thirty, of whom some have been very recently formed. The union holds an anvery recently formed. The union notes at any must meeting in Dublin, in April: there are two associations in connexion with it, viz. northern and southern, which also propose to hold annual meetings in the towns (in rotation) where the churches in the connexion are formed; the former was held in Londonderry on the 23d and 24th of felter a technical control of the 25d of the of the 2 the former was held in Londonderry on the 23d and 24th of July last, the latter in Cork, on the 1st and 2nd of October last. These meetings are well calculated to prove highly beneficial to the interests of the body; brethren, who scarcely knew each other by name, are thus brought face to face, plans of usefulness are adopted, and the public are made acquainted with the operations and sentiments of a denomination, which has been much misrepresented and greatly opposed in Ireland. From the peculiar circumstances of the Irish churches, yet in infancy, they must look to the mature sister infancy, they must look to the mature England, for a continuance of that churches in England, for a continuance of massympathy and support already manifested, to enable them to make progress in extending principles authorized by the word of God, and calculated to bring glory to God, and good to man.

[Lond. Evang. Mag.

## BOSTON RECORDER.

#### Friday, March 27, 1835.

THE SEVEN PROTRACTED MEETINGS. One point, of immense importance, appears to be settled;-that the Pastor of a church ought not to give up the control of religious meetings to Evangelists. Mr. Field maintains that this fault was committed in Berkshire County, and condemns it. Mr. Gaylord and Mr. Gates both speak of it, as an error which, in their opinion, was not committed. Mr. Hooker thinks it was committed, and was a great fault. The only disagreement is about the fact,-whether this fault was committed or not. Not one word is said, in any quarter, in favor of the practice. All agree in condemning it. We hope this will be remembered, and that all will act accordingly; that no proposal to commit this fault will hereafter be listened to for a moment; that any professed Evangelist, who proposes to commit it, will be considered as an impertinent intruder into other men's places, and as an unsafe man, and will be unanimously and firmly discountenanced: and that if any member of any church shall so far forget his duty as to propose it, the whole body will rise up at once to set him right

If, as we suppose, this point is now clearly settled, a great object has been gained. The question, whether the fault has actually been nmitted in Berkshire, is comparatively unimportant; and we propose that little more be said about it. It is a question on which good men have thought differently. Some of them have mistaken. Let it go at that. All are agreed as to the principle, and may go on harmoniously

We say, this is a point of great importance A protracted meeting, carried on under the direction of the pastor to a successful result, strengthens his influence, and thus increases his power to do good. No matter how much help e has. So long as it is more help, and is rendered according to his direction; so long as all see that his mind is the governing mind in the whole proceeding, it is safe, and its success will strengthen his influence. But if he is placed in the attitude of a man who must stand aside to make room for his betters; who must for a while give up the management of his own official concerns into more competent hands, in order that they may be successfully managed: the result cannot fail to be, the diminution, if not the destruction, of his influence. It will be absolutely impossible for his people, after having regarded him in this light during three weeks of intense interest, to feel towards him as they did before. They may resolve, and make efforts, to respect him, with all their might; but from its banishment at their bidding. For this reason, in many cases, his dismission, at no dis-

tant day, will be inevitable. The Pastor cannot avoid this result, by suffering himself to be made the mere tool of the be a mere tool, and yet command, throughout, to be still, and keep hard at work in the course For these and other reasons, the in these discussions.

There is another point, connected with these discussions, which we must approach cautiously, or we shall be misunderstood, and do only

We do not believe that there ever was or earth, a Christian community, so numerous as the Orthodox Congregationalists of New England, of a higher Christian character; in which the whole gospel was better understood, or more thoroughly and consistently practiced. We do not believe there was ever a Christian ministry equally numerous, and approaching more nearly to what they ought to be, or answering more perfectly the ends for which the ministry was instituted. Yet, both ministers and churches are imperfect; more imperfect than there is any need that they should be. After making all reasonable allowances for human frailty, no one, who understands what they are and what they should be, can avoid seeing that they are seriously to be blamed for being no better. It is unreasonable that Christian minis ters, placed in their circumstances, should full so far short of accomplishing the objects for which the ministry was instituted. This, if the words which they use in prayer are to be taken as really meaning any thing, they themselves confess every week in the pulpit, and every day in their closets. Indeed, the fact is unde And it is equally certain, that the churches are at least as far from what they should be, and as much to blame in this matter, as their ministers. This is all manifest to ministers, churches, and

"new measures," should enjoy a temporary success. Were it manifest that ministers and churches are fulfilling the reasonable expecta-

unbroken whole, to victory. But where all feel that the reasonable expectations of men are not met; that it is reasonable to expect, from ministerial labors, sustained by the co-operation of the churches, much more than is accomplished; and where ministers still exert so much influence that religion is generally felt to be of immense importance; in all such places there will be a looking for something new; a restless desire to find some form of ministerial labor, by co-operating with which the objects of religious effort may be more fully accomplished. In such places, many will look with favor on whatever and whoever plausibly promises to carry forward the work of religious reformation with greater energy and success. Even those who doubt the safety of the man and the measures, know that the promised result ought to be sought, as they themselves are not seeking it; and therefore withhold their favor with unquiet consciences. While they know, perhaps, that the innovator are wrong, and ought not to be encouraged. they also know that they themselves are not right, and ought not to remain as they are; and their neighbors know it too; and hence their opposition will most probably be feeble and ineffectual.

It is obvious that, for such evils, there is only ne adequate remedy,-the removal of the fault which renders them possible. It may, -some times, doubtless, it will, -be a duty and useful to examine the nature of proposed innovations, and point out their injurious tendencies and re sults. But this, though ever so well and effectually done, can only answer a temporary purpose. It may drive away one error, but it leaves the ground as open as before to all the other possible orms of error. There can be no effectual remedy, unless ministers will so labor, and churches will so sustain them, that these incessant and clamorous demands of the general conscience of mankind for something more efficient will cease to be heard. Ministers and churches may as well make up their minds now as ever, comply with those demands, or live in a state of constant insecurity, and amidst a constant succession of upturnings and unsettlings. They cannot escape from the alternative, except by sinking down into the dead calm of general and permanent indifference to all religion

Let those, then, who are troubled at the approach or prevalence of "new measures," lay these things to heart. Let them be aware that their sins are finding them out; that the results of those sins which they habitually confess, are now meeting them in a palpable form; and that the visible approach of evil is a loud call to them from God, to repent and amend. We believe, as fully as any body, that within a few years, many unsafe measures have been intro duced, and unsafe men have gone round the ountry, giving them currency. And we as fully believe, that no effectual remedy is possible, but that which we have mentioned. Without this, there can be no security against them. Perhaps there ought to be more. Without this, they will probably continue to spread, and increase, and grow worse, till the result shall be dreadful. Let this voice of the providence of God, then, be heard, that the churches may repent and be saved.

N. B. We trust we shall not be misunder stood, as condemning all things which have been denounced as " new measures," and all persons who have been accused of using them. As we have often said, those names have been applied to much that is really good,

# REVIVALS.

There are, or have been lately, revivals in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and various parts of the South and West. They appear to be increasing in number and power. In another column will be found a notice of a revival in Masthe old feeling of respect will not come back sachusetts. We have been told, verbally and by letter, of several others; the information being accompanied with a charge, to make no public proclamation of them. Where the work is going on peaceably and happily and successfully there seems to be an unwilingness to risk a pub-Evangelist. In such circumstances, he cannot lic proclamation, or any thing else; a disposition the respect, without which the pastoral office is which God blesses. Perhaps this is wise; but one result is, that we cannot publish some of th point is of immense importance; and if it is in- most interesting events that occur, and multideed settled, the churches have reason to rejoice tudes of churches are not aware of blessedness

which other churches are enjoying. But what of that? If they would go to the Bible, and use it as they ought, they would there find the substance of all that ought to interest

### and animate and encourage them. COMMUNICATIONS ABRIDGED.

Having more communications than our pa per will hold, we are obliged to abridge such of them as can bear abridgement. We begin with

one from WOODSTOCK, Vt. 1. " The Puritans," never one, if not more, brought to the County Jail for

impurity. 2. The "church and state" town meeting, is which the vote was passed, declaring Mr. Burchard's meeting a nuisance. There was no notice This would be a little less than twenty two cents in the warning, that any such business would be brought forward. The whole business of the meeting had been disposed of, a motion made to dissolve the meeting, and the voters generally had left the house, before any such siness was suspected by any except those who had been secretly drilled for the purpose By the three weeks consideration of which Mr. Powers had spoken, and by sending out runners to get in voters of this party, they procured 96 votes in favor of the resolution. number of voters is some 500, perhaps 700. Our correspondent thinks, the whole credit of the we notice the names of one Universalist preacher, one avowed disheliever in Christianity, and before this meeting, announced the time when he should close his labors.

3. Manworship .- " If there are any persons,

observe, his preaching; for no man's preaching | to 8500 dollars; or 2500 dollars for the Bishop, nore extols Christ, and debases the creature, every creature, preacher and all, than that of Mr. Burchard." We did not say that Mr. Burchard teaches people to practice the fault in question. We give no opinion as to the origin of the error. Perhaps it is in his opposers, who, by false accusations and unjust and unkind remarks, fasten the attention of the converts strongly on Mr. Burchard's good qualities, and make them feel strongly in his defence. Be that as it may, the fact is certain that, among those who have heard him much, and even among those who are called his converts, some do show a much more deep and abiding sense of his excellence, than of the excellence of Christ. To this point, the testimony is absolutely conclusive Whether such is the general character of his adherents, we have no means of deciding.

LANE SEMINARY. 'The "expose" of the disaffected students of Lane Seminary was, as a note appended to it informed us, delayed for more than five weeks after it was prepared. We said, some time since, concerning the reasons of that delay, the authors of the document will never tell that story." We have received a communication from three of them, acting as a committee for the whole, dated at Cumminsville, Ohio, March 3, 1835, in which they avow that they "will never tell that story," and assign as the reason why they will not tell it, the fact that they had certain confidential conversations with the Faculty on that subject, and that the Faculty do not consent to the publication of those conversations.

We will help them out of that difficulty. In their "expose," they quoted such passages as answer their purpose, from an unpublished document, which they call "suggestions" of the Board of Trustees "to the Faculty, in explanation of their views relative to the regulations adopted." If the "Committee of the ceding Students" will send us an appendix to their communication, giving us a full and correct account of the manner in which they obtained access to this document, the use they made of it, and the bearing of these facts on the delay of publication, we will publish the whole. We will not require them to relate any confidential conversation with the Faculty on these subjects. Let them tell only what they know from other sources. If their "expose" tells the truth, they had access to that document before it was written, and therefore before the conversations with the Faculty. What they knew then, and some things which occurred at a later date, they can tell, without a violation of

is, because it misrepresents the subject, by omitting important facts.

#### AMERICAN UNION

FOR THE RELIEF AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLORED RACE. FORM OF A CONSTITUTION FOR AUXILIARY SO-

CIETIES Article 1. This Society shall be called —— Auxiliary of the American Union for the Relief

and Improvement of the Colored Race. and Improvement of the Colored Race.

Art. 2. The object shall be, to aid the American Union in its efforts to promote, in all suitable ways, the intellectual and moral elevation of the Colored Race; and by disseminating information, and exerting a kind moral influence, to convince all American citizens, that the system of slavery in this country is wrong, and ought to be universally abandoned.

Art. 3. Any individual may become a member, by signing the Constitution, and by nev-

ber, by signing the Constitution, and by pay-

Art. 4. All monies obtained by subscription or otherwise shall be appropriated under the direction of the officers of the Society, for the general purposes mentioned in Article Second.

Art. 5. The officers of the Society shall be, a President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treaturer, who shall perform the duties incident to such offices respectively, and shall constitute a Board of Managers to transact the business of

the Society.

Art. 6. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held —; at which time the officers shall be elected, who shall continue in office until a new election.

Art. 7. The officers of the Society may call a eting at such other times, as they may think Art. 8. This Constitution may be altered

any Annual Meeting, by a vote of two thirds of members present. It is not expected that all auxiliaries will adopt this

form, as some of them will need a constitution adapted to local circumstances.

#### TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. LETTER VIII I omit the word " Irish," because it displeases

one good man, and can be spared without injury. I have been thinking how much you ought to pay, for the support of your priests; but I am unable to come to any very definite conclusion. I do not know how many there are of them, not how much it costs each of them to live. I suppose, however, they can get boarded comfortably, for five dollars a week, or 260 dollars a year; and that their clothes need not cost them over 140 dollars a year; and that 100 dollars a year would be enough for pocket money. This would make 500 dollars a year, for each of them. I think they might live quite comfortahad any resting place in this town, unless it be bly on that sum, as they have no families to support; and as they have no children to provide for, they ought not to lay up any thing.

If you have six Priests, at 500 dollars each, whole will amount to 3000 dollars a year. a year, for each of the 14000 Roman Catholics

Perhaps, this may not be enough. We will say, then, that your Bishop must have 2500 dollars a year, and that each of six Priests must have 1000 dollars a year. I do not see what need they have, of so much money; but suppose they have it. The whole will amount to \$500 dollars a year. Less than sixty one cents from each of you will raise the whole amount.

One poor widow, of your number, said she must" pay the Priest five dollars for attending the funeral of her child. I do not know why affair due to about ten persons, among whom she must. Perhaps there is no such rule among you. Suppose that there are 300 funerals every year, and that the Priest receives five dollars at one Universalist rum-seller. Mr. Burchard had, each of them; this would amount to 1500 dolfars. If 1000 persons go to confession once a year, and pay one dollar, this would amount to 1000 dollars; 2000, going twice a year, at fifty who "are more sensible of the excellence of cents each time, would make 2000 dollars; and Mr. Burchard, than of the excellence of Christ," 4000, going once a quarter, and paying 25 cents, they are persons who have not heard, or do not would give 4000 dollars. All this would amount

and 1000 each for six Priests. If half of the remaining 7000 should go to confession once a year, and pay fifty cents each, it would make 1750 dollars over; and whatever might be paid at marriages, baptisms, or any other occasions, would be so much more clear gain.

I do not know how many Priests you have If each of the 14000 Catholics here pays a dollar a year, and there are a Bishop and three Priests, it would give the Priests 2000 dollars each, and the Bishop 8000.

You know how much you are in the habit of paying to the Priests; and you can calculate, whether they receive as much as they ought to have. I leave it for your consideration

Your Friend, THE EDITOR.

#### For the Boston Recorder. CATHOLIC CONVENT.

Ms. Editor,—I perceive by the reports of some of the speeches in the Legislature on the subject of the Catholic Convent, that some of subject of the Catholic Convent, that some of the speakers contended, that the Convent was destroyed, from a spirt of hostility to religious freedom. This, Mr. Editor, was by no means the case. But the occasion of its being destroyed was, a report that coercion was there used in the case of a certain female; that her religious freedom, and her personal freedom too, were both taken away. This hostility to supposed coercion, and not hostility to religious freedom, was the occasion of the destruction of the Convent. It is of great importance to the the Convent. It is of great importance to the welfare of the community, that this fact should be correctly understood. And as the Legislature have very properly concluded that the "Bishop" and the "Sisters" have no claim upon the Commonwealth for remuneration, and that it is not proper to grant them a gratuity, or as some would have it, a donation to found a or as some would have it, a donation to found a Catholic Seminary, it affords a fair opportunity for those sons of the Pilgrims, who wish to be liberal with their own money, in promoting the Catholic religion and influence in Massachusetts, to do so. And should its spread in this Commonwealth be found favorable to the unit dissemination of knowledge, and the prosperity of free, Republican Institutions, it will be such an event as has never yet been witnessed in the history of the world.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CONVENT. \* The following are the resolutions, on the Destrucon of the Convent, reported by the Committee of the Legislature.

Resolved. That the Government of this Commonwealth is exclusively a government of Laws, upon the maintenance of which depends the security of life, liberty and property; and that all attempts to violate those laws by the forcible interposition of the papular will, are destructive of that security, and subversions of the forcible of the security.

lar will, are destructive of that security, and subversive of the first principles of our institutions.

Resolved, That the right of private opinion, whether in morals, politics or religion, is one of the dearest and most sacred rights of the citizen, secured to him by the Constitution; and that no interference with the legitimate exercise of that right ought ever to be tolerated.

And whereas it hath been made to appear, that the Convent of the Ursuling Community, situated the Convent of the Ursuling Community, situated

the Convent of the Ursuline Community, situated upon Mount Benedict, in the town of Charlestown, upon Mount Benedict, in the town of Charlestown, was, with all its appendages, on the night of the eleventh of August last, destroyed by a lawless and ferocious mob, in defiance of the civil authority, and in open violation of the majesty of the Laws; and whereas there is reason to believe, that said outrage was committed under an excitement, generated and influenced by a pervading hostility to the religious faith of the occupants of said Convent;

\*Resolved, That this Legislature feels itself bound in support of the Commonwealth, to declare its deliberate and indignant condemnation of such an at-

liberate and indignant condemnation of such an at-trocious infraction of the laws, and such a bold as-

warrant therefor.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Legislature, after a protracted discussion of the sub-

Resolved, That the government of this Commo Mesofred. That the government of this Common-wealth is exclusively a government of Laws, upon the maintenance of which depends the security of life, liberty and property; and that all attempts to violate those laws by the forcible interposition of the popular will, are distructive of that security, and subversive of the first principles of our institutions. And whereas it hath been made to appear, that th

vent of the URSULINE COMMUNITY, situated Convent of the URBULINE COMMUNITY, situated upon Mount Benedict in the town of Charlestown, was, with all its appendages, on the night of the eleventh of August last, destroyed by a lawless and ferocious mob, in defiance of the civil authority and in open violation of the majosty of the Laws;

\*Resolved\*\*, That this Legislature feels itself bound, in support of the Commonwealth, to declare its delibstance of the Commonwealth, to declare its delibstance. education that does not recogn

the honor of the Commonwealth, to declare its delib-erate and indigrant condemnation of such an atrocious infraction of the Laws.

By comparing the resolutions, it will be seen that great principles of m every word in those reported by the Committee, implying that religious intolerance was in any degree standing this melancholy concerned in the destruction of the Convent, has been etricken out. In other words, the Legislature voted, by a majority of about 6 to 1, that the charge is not

# POPERY-TEMPERANCE.

POPERY—TEMPERANCE.

THE RECORDER.—The allusions which the "elerical traducer," who is the wretched spelling book scribe of that vile and vulgar journal, made to us on Saturday last, in relation to that base and hypocritical confederacy, the Bible and Temperance Societies, we undestatingly pronounce to have been prompted by the envy of an ignorant mind, and by the malice of a deprayed heart. We fling back, therefore, the groundless imputation of the wretched and slandering dunce, whose poor, paltry, and pitiful style of diction, shews the low baseness of his anger and the wild desolution of his mind. It is, anger and the wild desolation of his mind. It is, indeed, come to a poor pass with the Methodists—although they certainly are the most irreligious, fanatic, and ignorant of all Christian Sects in this State, when they cannot send abler champions into the field of controversy than the literary charlatans, who write the misspelled para-graphs in the Recorder and Zion's Herald. But they, mistaken fanatics, have no gentleman of literary ability, of historical knowledge, or of expansive mind amongst them. The unfortunate Methodists are submerged in the stagnant pools of ignorance, delusion, and immorably. Their ministers, utterly destinate of a common education, as well as gentlemanly feeling, are a living disgrace to the literature, liberality, and intellect of the age. We believe their unlettered preachers to be one and all, religious, philanthropic, and moral impostors. We never did, nor never shall, sacrifice candid opinion to interest, or refuse, at any risk, giving an honest and emphatic expression to our sentiments. The tone of such sentiments has always sounded its highest notes from the deliberate decisions of our ap-prehension and judgment. In writing, our per is the true herald of our heart. Never, while reason and opinion predominate in our mind, shall we retract the sentence of reprobation, shall we retract the sentence of the major-which we felt called upon to pass, on the major-ity of the masked hypocrites who deal in cor-rupt Bibles, and those abouinable temperance principles, and those about and temperature principles, not graduated on the rational scale of social morality. No member of that pestiferous association of assumed virtue, can have a ore invincible abhorrence to the beastly vice

of drunkenness than we; but we la Ham, the face of any fanati banditti who should have the da tell us, that we ng our thirst with a mode

Here we have Mr. George Pepper's to acter, set forth by himself, and published world,—an avowed brandy-drinker and g brawler, ready to "smite" people in the sin like Elias Ham, first constable of Salem, for glorious privilege of drinking brandy without buke. Surely, he cannot expect that we shall ever engage in theological con This is a matter, however, which, we is

interests the people of Boston in general, Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, D. D. in paries We commend it to his consider as he rejoices to learn that Bishop Fenwer appointed three Catholic Priests to look afters Catholic poor in this city, and thinks it ble that a still greater number of Catholic isters at large" should be employed ame Look at this same Bishop Fenwick's a Editor! Look at the man, who is employed the Roman Catholic Priesthood of Ba plead their cause! Look at the moral mi which Bishop Fenwick and his Priess, is sanction of George Pepper and his Sent exerting upon the Catholic population them, through him, instilling in the " Catholic poor," hatred and content Temperance Societies, and for "the da total abstinence from ardent liquor, a couraging them to "smite," as he say ready to do, any one who calls brandy-de immoral! Mr Pepper has been a sentiments for several weeks. Bishop Fe could have stopped him at any moment, h fers him to go on. He acts just as he would if he had formed a deliberate plan to allet people firmly to himself and his religion, by ifying their love of rum.

We ask Dr. Tuckerman, and all from good morals, and all who dislike to be tate the support of dranken paupers, to look a matter candidly. If they are not also blind with anti-orthodox bigotry, they make that Popery, as it now exists in Botton, grossly immoral tendency, and that the Cath population must be emancipated from their pr ent thraidom, if we would do them any to permanent good.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The 18th No. of the Biblical Repository and erly Observer will be published on the let of Contents. Art. I. On the Discrepancy between Sabellian and Athanasian method of represes Doctrine of the Trinity, translated from the of Dr. Frederic Schleiermacher, with notes trations by Prof. Stuart. II. Historical Sketch connection between the church and the civ. ent in Massachusetts, by the Editor. III. Rules to be observed in Expository Preac Prof. Stowe of Cincinnati. IV. On the Ac of Christianity to the Moral Nature of Man, M. Hopkins of Williams College. V. Ga of the Government of the United States, is to the Indian Tribes, by the Editor. VI Connection between Geology and the Mosaic of the Creation, by Prof. Hitchcock, Ander lege. VII. Miscellaneous and Literary lite

The Way for a Child to be Saved Wat ings. Written for the Children's New York, Leavitt, Lord and Co. er and Brewster, 1835. pp. 175. The third chapter of this work, in which it

told " Exactly what to do," is to the purp is enough to decide the character of the bor good one.

Anna Elmore: or the Trials of Infancy, Baston

S. S. Society, 24, Cornhill. 1835. This work was "Written for the Masse Sabbath School Society, and revised by the Co tee of Publication. This sentence is the worthy recommendation of a Sabbath State to be found on any title page.

Hints to Parents on the Religious Eds dren. By Gardner Spring. D. D. New) and Gould, 1835. pp. 130.

We dislike the frontispiece. Such a poking mother must render religion pulsive. But here is an excellent passa

A child is a depraved being;

most fail of its object. character of children, has not fou even in the char quality, even in the chastray from the womb. given to every child a co wrong; to give him a sen-e of approve what is right, and o in his moral conduct. This stitutes a cilild a moral age of creation. This is the Scriptures have most to do most to do, in forming and this is the faculty with to do, in the religious educa

The Mount of Vision, Truth, intended for Y Sabhath Schools. Revised Publication. Boston, Mass.

Publication. Boston, Mass. Cornhill. 1835, pp. 68. The Criterion of the True Knot Ralph Cudworth. D. D. W the author's Life and Writin und Brewster, 1835. A neat miniature edition

great man. We shall notice it sgall. The Young Christian's Assistant Stone, Senior Pastor of a Mass. Brookfield, E. and I. G. and C. Merriam, 1835. p The author of this work, in

compendium of Dr. Watt's Guide anys. " What is pecuiarly neede young Christians, is, as Dr. Watts by pressed it, a prayer book without words, a concise work, that will unb nature and several parts of pre them to cultivate the gifts and gra as, without any precomposed ( the thoughts and feelings of the appropriate prayer, as various the edification of themselves them." The work is seasonable need of works that direct attention cises in religion.

Daily Duties, inculcated in dressed to the Wife of Adams, author of Parior L. Crocker and Brewster, 1835. p We notice in this work, so which do not accord with the mo

of the religious world. We this of Miss Caroline E. Smelt I. D. D. Philadelphia, Henry rkins, Marvin and Co. 1835.

Jarch 27, 1835.

n and neat edition of a well k jous biography. for the use of Families; or the sasistant. By William Jay. a Edition. With an Appendict of Select and Original Pragrations. Salem, Henry Whit

erit of the work is well knows onthe in a Convent; or, the Ne as Theresa Reed; who was us of the Roman Catholics about 7 moste of the Ursuline Convent of the Charlestown, Mass. nealy Sit. 1831—2. With some Prelim by the Committee of Publica the Committee of Publica and Metcalf, 18

ent and Impudent Fa illiterate woman, of " no che from pure notives of charity the Charlestown Convent, of the Charasses, as a sylum, has become the go, as aylum, has become the gorath fanatic parson of the name general fanatic parson of the name and coars, every Sunday, in shoose, in Charlestown, and at book, entitled "Six Months is book, entitled "Six Months is begarily of Croswell's style of able fanatic is the real nuthor of the grassed by his incredible and wis returned to the father by the virtuous wo when the Lady Superior, from elecce, anatched from starvation, weldge and mind, who has read declares that it is a tissue of the control of the start of th thus by Mrs. Mary Edmond

sattempted to injure—but since if, by giving publicity to these nest be made known, and the real character of their author book comprises a falsehood— ent—while she was there not R. states that she entered the C ing on a previous day, in the C tes of publication have given

North Episcopal church in this ement. The notice of the Co

bly actionable, as a libel. might add, for the east too outcry for well qualified t s of the land. What shall v sal of "Civis," on anoth the supply principally to e a strong presentiment, that ant will result from the prope ident possibility, that a co of the community may be in h extravagant plans and expe-ject; but let the judicious give deserves, and we may exp

MHERST COLLEGE. -On the ex 16th inst. there was an inter e chapel, on the occasion of President for Europe. 'I s, and prayers, and anthen e occasion. At the close, eave of the members of t will graduate before his retu by the hand, and invoking t n them. On Tuesday, be rk, to take passage in a packet th Prof. Hitchcock will officie e is a good state of religiou

ces of a revival. Peace Meeting.—A meeting we denborgian Chapel, on Wednesd at the direction of the Massachue , Rev. Dr. Lowell in the Chair, niss was discussed, viz: Are all the spirit of the Gospel? The del and the Chapel of the Chapel of the Chapel br. Ware, Amasa Walker, H.
ball, Mr. Stoddard of Northampt Rev. Dr. Channig ma

pious students, and very e

subject is new attracting unity. After an address by Mr. Lass in Bowdoin Street, on the Mt. a collection of about \$100 the American Peace Society. has been formed in Bowdoin debate mentioned in the fin

SLAVERY RIGHT?-The Edit ild gives us the following brather has not more of that C leace. If he will not be quite will cartainly endeavor before sill certainly endeavor before intense curiosity." For a matters which we deemed importance, have occupied importance, have occupied to permit us to plunge have member to be considered Editor of the Recorder is to our arguments, that he is us before hand, provided of any argument on our side of

we do not set ourselve ow we do not set ourselve is in controversy, but as our so willingly thrown down the not hesitate to take it up. If we have in view? Certain that we may promote a best of this subject between the Neat but the most serious misch things are most serious misch that the caders of the Recording the caders of the Recording the the caders of the Recording the Editor of t

than idle declamation—so the use of words without the Editor give as definition by and slavery? We will also stating our own propos

(Miss Caroline E. Smelt. By Moses D.D. Philadelphia, Henry Perkins; Bos-is, Marvin and Co. 1835. pp. 158. and neat edition of a well known and pops biography.

the asc of Families; or the Domestic Min-istant. By William Jay. From the 13th Jaion. With as Appendix, containing of Select and Original Prayers for partic-ion. Salem, Henry Whipple, 1835. of the work is well known. This is the by Mr. Whipple. The mechanical ex-

at a Convent; or, the Narrative of Re-cress Reed; who was under the Influ-gensa Catholics about Two Years, and of the Uruline Convent on Mount Ben-pletown, Mass. nealy Six Months, in the 1-2 With some Preliminary Sugges-the Committee of Publication. Boston. Johnne and Metcalf, 1835. pp. 192.

thas noticed by the Cutholic Sentinel: AND IMPUDENT FALSEHOOD .- A AND IMPUDENT FALSEHOOD.—A ale woman, of "no character at all," your motives of charity, the Lady Su-harlestown Convent, afforded, some plan, has become the tool and dape alice param of the name of Croswell, not, every Sunday, in a Methodistical a Carlestown, and at his instigation, galic attention, an infamous and li-stilled "Six Months in a Convent." (Convell', syle of diction, for that roswell's style of diction, for that the real author of the vile work, is in incredible and wicked falsehoods. expose the clumsy and calumnious be continent Mr. Croswell has bethe continent Mr. Croswell has be-by the virtuous woman, Rebecca Lady Superior, from an impulse of the from starvation. Every person mind, who has read the digusting hat it is a tissue of the rudest igno-viest falsehood, such, indeed, as expected from such a literary Pla-est the ingrate woman Reed, and at the ingrate woman Reed, and arson Croswell. Mrs. Mary Edmond St. George:

Mrs. Mary Edmond St. George:
A book has just made its appearance, lies of that insposter—Rebucca Thesa, St. Mary Agnes—(though it was not em months since, by the immates of the menity, that she ever had any pretension nue.) The stories which this female than three years, been circulating, have treated with contempt, by those whom tool to injure—but since she has exposed ing publicity to these stories, their falmade known, and the public informed property of their suthor. The very title , and that the Co pated from their character of their author. rel character of their suthor. I no very many seek comprises a falsehood—Six Months in a sta-while she was there not more than four tand one week. She entered Sept. 12th, and lan, 18th. Her book will be answered as possible.

THE SUPERIOR. CATIONS. Repository and 6

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on, or Illustrations of by Youth of Bible Cl

True Knowledge of Cl D. D. With a and Writings. Boston

hall notice it again.
Assistant to Prayer.
Ator of a Church in
d, E. and L. Merriam; S
in, 1835. pp. 216.

work, in his preface. Watt's Guide to Pray

cuiarly needed, at this as Dr. Watts has he

book without forms. rk, that will safold to

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tates that she entered the Convent, August, Its states that and one in the Convent, ronoun-ing on a previous day, in the Convent, ronoun-is world and promised "obedience." The little of publication have given notice that they swer the Superior. Mr. Croswell is Rector North Episcopal church in this city. See Adment. The notice of the Catholic Sentinel is

TEACHERS FOR THE WEST. might add, for the east too. There is a ery for well qualified teachers for all of the land. What shall we think of the sal of "Civis," on another page, to look the supply principally to females? We a strong presentiment, that something imwill result from the proposal. There is

vident possibility, that a considerable porthe community may be made to run mad mayagant plans and expectations on the eet; but let the judicious give it the attendeenes, and we may expect a good re-

WHERST COLLEGE, -On the evening of Mon-16th inst. there was an interesting meeting chapel, on the occasion of the departure President for Europe. There were adand prayers, and anthems, appropriate eccasion. At the close, the President eave of the members of the senior class, graduate before his return, taking each he hand, and invoking the divine blesa them. On Tuesday, he sat out for New take passage in a packet for Liverpool. he absent about six months, during frof Hitchcock will officiate as President s a good state of religious feeling among students, and very encouraging ap-

the Meeting.—A meeting was held at the bloggin Chapel, on Wednesday evening last, the direction of the Massachusetts Peace Societ. Dr. Lowell in the Chair. The following was discussed, viz: Are all Wars contrary want of the Gospel? The debate which ensuranted on with much spirit by Wan. Ladd, by Ware, Amas Walker, H. J. Oliver, Wm. il. Mr. Studdard of Northampton, and Professies. Rev. Dr. Channig made a few remarks occasion.

a tabject is now attracting unusual attention in After an address by Mr. Ladd, at the Moetlose in Bowdoin Street, on the evening of the R, a collection of about \$100 was taken up to American Peace Society. A Ladies' Peace list been formed in Bowdoin street church. bate mentioned in the first paragraph was need, by adjournment, several evenings this week.

Is SLIVERY RIGHT?-The Editor of the S. C. gives us the following

kirit.—We regret very much that our Bos-lerater has not more of that Christian virtue, since. If he will not be quite so impatient, had certainly endeavor before long to gratify is intense curiosity." For some time past an atters which we deemed of more immeprince, have occupied our time too permit us to plunge into a subject ms to be considered always open, or of the Recorder is so anxious to our arguments, that he is ready to an-hefore hand, provided he could only any argument on our side. Can he not

we do not set ourselves up for cham-cantroversy, but as our Boston brother willingly thrown down the gauntlet, we sitate to take it up. But what object have in view? Certainly none other e may promote a better understand-ablect between the North and South, he most seem to be not a south. subject between the North and South, the most serious mischiefs can result "presentation and vituperation? Now he readers of the Recorder have some by as well as the Editor, to know how the South reason upon this subject? Editor of the Recorder then lay our is before his readers? He is at liberty pany them with whatever remarks be We shall require however, something an idle declamation—something more use of words without any meaning.

is sensonable; for the leated in a Series of L. Wife of a Clergyman. of Parler Lectures, & ester. 1835. Pp. 174. an tile declamation—something more e use of words without any meaning, e Editor give as definitions of the words, and slavery? We will also take the lib-stating our own propositions. Perhaps work, some correct

of the religious world. We think it will repay

state to you some further particulars in regard to it.

I feel happy in saying that the confidence with which I addressed, but three weeks ago, this class for the first time, has not been disappointed. There have been two divisions formed in the class; the first meet at half past 8 o'clock every Sabbath morning, and engage in repeating after me scriptural passages in German and English, that by this acquiring a knowledge of the English language they may be enabled to understand English preaching. At nine o'clock they are joined by others, who merely attend for the purpose of hearing the word of God explained to them in German; a few of them only are well acquainted with the English, but prefer having divine truth communicated to them in their native language. It nicated to them in their native language. It has been often remarked, that foreigners learn has been often remarked, that foreigners learn to use a language that is not their own, almost in every relation of life, before they think of presenting in that language their inmost thoughts and feelings to the Lord. It would be in vain to expect great results, in

It would be in vain to expect great results, in regard to actual conversions, from four meetings, which have been principally occupied in organizing the class. But the regularity with which most of the members have appeared, the attention which has been shown by them all, the interesting remarks which have been gathered from them; these, and many other circumstances of an equally encouraging character, fill me with the hope, that by the strengthening and blessing influence of the Holy Spirit, this Bible class may not only become the nucleus of a German congregation in our city, but also the first seed of similar classes in all our large cities. It is not enough to have the European Emigrants naturalized according to the mere letter of the law. They must be naturalized is spirit. They must become intimately acquainted with your institutions, with the benefits which they

your institutions, with the benefits which they here enjoy, and with the whole extent of the duties, which they have to discharge as Ameri-can citizens. Therefore, although the influ-

ence of Europe on our government is increasing every day, it will be partly in our power to modify its character.

Twenty-five German Testaments and a dozen of German Bibles have been presented to my Bible class by the American Bible Society, thanks to the kind intercession of Mr. John Troppen. By this product and honey-lead at the thanks to the kind intercession of Mr. John Tappan. By this prudent and benevolent step, the axe has been laid at the root of the tree;—but a second step remains to be taken. Many of the Germans must be taught to use the Bible. Earthly cares, new and unhappy relations, and various other circumstances have estranged their minds from heavenly things. Again, therefore, we shall come to the conclusion, that the formation of Bible classes for Emigrants is of the highest importance.

A second Bible class will be formed next Sabbath, at 1 o'clock P. M. in Roxbury. The first meeting will be held at the house of Mr. Kuhn.

In conclusion, I would once more direct the attention of your readers to the fact, that almost

attention of your readers to the fact, that almost all the members of my class are unable to understand English preaching, and for that reason derstand English preaching, and for that reason have been for years almost entirely without religious instruction. I have thought it necessary to dwell upon this fact, since it ought to be generally understood that I am desirous of cultivating that field in the vineyard of the Lord, for which the most of my fellow laborers want the necessary instrument a knowledge of the German language, by which along it can be German language, by which alone it can be made to produce rich fruit.—There are many other interesting details in regard to this sub-ject, which I hope to communicate to you at

some future opportunity.
I am, dear Sir, with great respect,
Yours,
H. Воким.

Foreign.

Nothing later from Europe.

South American Affairs.—Late papers from Booto, New Greneda, have been received here. The
azette of that city, of the 8th February, contains the

Ine Province of Manubi had declared war against Gauyaquii, in consequence of which, the troops of General Flores, three hundred strong, attempted to land at that place, on the 26th of November, one hundred and sixty of whom were killed. Another body entered the town of Puertoviejo, killed many of the inhabitants, and carried off a considerable number of the prisoners to Guayaqail, where the victory was celebrated.

celebrated.

At Venezuela, General Montillo, who had been nominated Plenipotentiary to England, France and Spain, had been denied an appointment to that office by the Congress, and General Soublute had been appointed and sent out in his place.

In Quito and Assuay, the elections had been held for members for the Convention, which was to meet the 6th of Issuary.

for members for the Convention, which was to each of January.

Gen. P. A. Herran, while in Rome, was requested by Pope Gregory 16th, to present to Gen. Santander and Vice President Bosquera, crowns set with agates and calcedonies, which he has delivered to those gentleman since his return.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

MEXICO.-President St. Anna had retired to his MEXICO.—President St. Anna had retired to his setate, near Vera Cruz, leaving the Presidency and the command of the army, ad interim, to Senr. Du. Miguel Barragan. In his address to the Mexican Congress, Gen. St. Anna complains that his health has been much impaired by his military services; adverts to the great length of time that he has served the complain and all prothe people; congratulates them on being now at pro-found peace, and assures them that in his retiremen-his sword shall be always unsheathed and ready to be wielded against the enemies of the Republic.

Domestic.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, March 13. Senate.—Mr. Tufu, from the special joint committee on the subject of the Warren Bridge, submitted a detailed Report thereon, accompanied with a Resolve "authorizing the Lieut. Governor to take a deed of Charles River Bridge," which was read, the resolve ordered to a second reading, and 3000 copies of the report and resolve ordered to be printed.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Banks, &c.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Banks, &c. reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the order of yesterday, relating to the limitation of Bank Charters hereafter granted, and said report was accepted and sent down for concurrence.

Bills passed to be enacted—Authorizing Nehemiah Baker and others to build a bridge in Dennis, (over Swan Pond river)—to incorporate the Boston Union Manufacturing Company—in addition to an act to incorporate the Bowdoin Insurance Company—authorizing Eben Francis to extend his wharf—to incorporate the Trustees of the Hawes Barying Ground—to authorise the widening of Cheate's Bridge, in Ipswich—to extend the time for paying in

Commonwealth.

Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, submitted an order on the subject of a third edition of the Geological Report,

Thursday, March 19. SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Robinson, it was ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider the expediency of authorizing and requiring Justices of the Peace, and the Judicial Courts of this Commonwealth, to take cognizance of offences against the Statute of the United States relating to the Post Office Department, passed Mcrch 3, 1825; so far as to carry into effect the provisions of the 37th section of said Statute.

The following Message was received from the Lieutenant Gavernor.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

It transmit for the information of the Legislature.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit for the information of the Legislature, sundry documents relating to the Claim of the Commonwealth against the United States, forwarded to me by the Hou. Levi Lincoln. These papers will convey all the information which has come into my possession since the Chief Magistracy has devolved upon me. Whatever it may be my duty to do in the further prosecution of this Claim, will be done promptly. And it is submitted to the wisdom of the two Houses to determine whether new powers may be conferred to the attainment of beneficial results, or whether nothing remains for this Commonwealth, but to suffer the wrong and be silent. fer the wrong and be silent. SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG. Council Chamber, March 19, 1835.

The message, with the accompanying documents, vas ordered to be printed.

A resolve passed for preserving Audubon's illustrations.

ans.
House.—On motion of Mr. Whitney, of Deerfield, it was ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider the expediency of amending the tax act, making the same more definite in respect to what property is exempt from, and what is liable to

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and consideration of the resolve providing for an amendment of the Constitution, in relation to the House of Representatives; after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Ashmun of Springfield, from the committee, reported that they had had the subject under consideration, and recommended the adoption of certain amendments, and that sundry other amendments proposed in the committee, be printed, and asked leave to sit again. The House thereupon proceeded to consider the said report—the same was accepted, the amendments proposed by the committee adopted, and the arricle, as amended, together with the amendments proposed in committee or ordered to be printed the committee then had leave to sit again. consideration of the resolve providing for an amend-ment of the Constitution, in relation to the House of

or ordered to be printed the committee then had leave to sit again.

The bill concerning the traffic in ardent spirits was again taken up, in the orders of the day. Mr. Woodward, of Orange, moved to amend the bill, by striking out the words "brandy, rum, gin, or other distilled spirits," whorever they occur in the bill, and inserting the words "distilled or fermented liquors;" and the question being divided, and stated on striking out, it was decided in the negative—(85 to 230.) Mr. Loring, of Hingham, moved an amendment, as a substitute for the first section, which was laid on the table—(29 to 230.) Mr.Rantoul, of Gloucester, moved an amendment, so as to provide for a repeal of the

table—(29 to 230.) Mr. Rantoul, of Gloucester, moved an amendment, so as to provide for a repeal of the statute of 1832, chap. 166—and pending this motion, the House adjourned.

Friday, March 20. House,—The bill to establish a Fire Department in Duxbury, passed in concurrence, as amended.

Mr. T. A. Greene, of New Bedford, from the Committee on Education, reported, that no further legislation is necessary on the subject of School Returns, and that the same be returned to the Secretary; and that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of the taxation of property in school districts. The report was accepted.

was accepted.

A bill concerning the Grammar School in Ipswich was reported, and passed to a second reading.

The petition of Abiathar White and 50 others, of Dighton, on the subject of the license laws, was pre-

bighton, on the subject of the license laws, was sented, and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Rantoul, of Gloucester, it was ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of the crime of drunken-by law for the punishment of the crime of drunken-ness.

This subject is worthy of consideration in Boston—which is growing, and, tee guess, will continue to firster than even its own citizens suspect.

ness.

The bill concerning the traffic in distilled spirits was taken up and discussed, and finally passed to a third

we shall be prepared to gratify our Boston brother's "intense curiosity" by the time he has replied to these prelimmary remarks.

We are glad to hear that the defence is coming, and will make an effort to be patient a fittle longer. We cortainly reckon that our readers will have a great deal of curiosity to see the arguments of the Herald, and we shall not fail to gratify them. That curiosity will be so intense that, could we secure a monopoly, for norther situation, we should soon have an immanase that, could we secure a monopoly, for norther situation, we should soon have an immanase unbastription list. As for "idle declamation" and "words without meaning," we shall probably do as is usual without meaning," we shall probably do as is usual with us on other subjects. We shall give a definition of slavery, when we find it necessary, for our purposes. We trust, we shall give a definition of slavery, when we shall on the subject of the immigration of foreign pappers, made and the subject of the immigration of foreign pappers into the mothers.

We shall be prepared to gratify our Boston India Rusher Company, the Northampton of the state of the late President of the state of the state of the state of the Legislator council of Michigan passed an act, imposing very severe penalties on any person, who will not the prepared of the presented to them he resolution of the Legislator council of Michigan papers, with the suppression of the deceased, and dustes of County of Natucket and for the prepared of the state of the decision of the state of the s

Commonwealth.

Mr. Thayer, of Braintree, submitted an order on the subject of a third edition of the Geological Report, which was read, and Isid on the table.

Afternoon.—A petition of Joel Adams and 59 others, of Chelmsford, praying that Warren Bridge may be made free, was presented, and laid on the table.

The polition of Catherine Tuttle was referred to the next General Court.

Memorials of Nathan Nichols and others, of Malden, and of F. Stewart and others, a committee of the inhabitants of Chelsea, in aid of the petition of H. H. W. Sigourney and others, a committee of the inhabitants of Chelsea, in aid of the petition of H. H. W. Sigourney and others, was presented, referred to the Committee on Bank and Banking, and sent up for concurrence.

The resolve proposing an amendment of the Constitution in regard to the number of Representatives, was further discussed in Committee of the Whole.

Thursday, March 19. Sersatz.—On motion of Mr. Robinson, it was ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider the expediency of authorizing and requiring Justices of the Peace, and the Judicial Courts of this Commonwealth, to take cognizance of offences against the Statute of the United States relating to the Post Office Department,

On Friday evening last, after the meeting had been organized, (the room being crowded to excess) a great number of porons, chiefly if not exclusively Roman Catholics, broke open the door and violently forced their way into the Hall. Although there was no room for them even to stand, they continued to press forward through the crowded audience, evidently with a view to make an assault upon the persons who were engaged in the business of the Society. The discussion being thus violently interrupted, some of the ministers, and others, withdrew by a private passage, with a view to prevent the perpetration of greater outrages. Such as remained attempted to persuade the assembly to retire, and the orderly part of it, generally, withdrew as soon as practicable.

While they were retiring, the rioters commenced a fight and broke some of the windows and lamps, and a number of the seats, before they could be expelled from the Hall. The extent of the damage is not precisely known. Neither is it yet certainly known

precisely known. Neither is it yet certainly known how many of the rioters can be identified.

The above may be relied on as a plain statement of facts which can be attested by hundreds. It is the less cause to regret any personal inconve-te that we may have sustained from this illegal

nd unprovoked aggression.

By order of the Directors of the New York Protestant Association.
W. C. BROWNLEE,
ANDREW STARK,
JAMES LILLIE,
Committee.

WATER FOR NEW YORK .- The Water Comm

where You New York.— Ine Water Commis-sioners report to the Common Council, the following opinions, as the result of their labors, namely: That all the water of the Croton river may be taken from near its mouth, and brought to the city of New York, in an aqueduct declining fifteen inches in the mile, and delivered in a reservoir on Morray's Hill, 114 feet 10 inches above high tide water line,—which is near seven feet higher than the roof of the highest building in the city. building in the city.

That in the driest seasons, and at its lowest or min-

mum flow of water, the Croton River will supply thirty million of gallons of water a day, and ordinari-

thirty million of gallons of water a day, and ordinarily more than fifty millions of gallons.

That the water of the Croton is limpid and pure, and fit for use, at the place where they propose it should be taken from the river; that the whole river can be brought to Murray's, Hill in a close aquedact of Masoney, at an expense of four millions, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and there deposited in reservoirs ready for distribution.

That the revenue which would accrue to the city, from very low charges for supplying the water, would overpay the interest on the cost of the work.

The report adds,

The public health requires it.—The effect of

The public health requires it .- The effect of The public health requires it.—The effect of cleanliness in cities, in preventing or staying epidemics or pestilence, is so far proverbial, as to need no argument in its support; and the loss occasioned by one season of pestilence, in the derangement or suspension of all business, public and private, and from the laborer to the capitalist, the consequent drafts on City Treasury, throwing out of the account the loss of life and ravages of the disease from which the wealthy may fly, but to which the poor man and his family must submit, would, if saved, go far to pay the coat of the proposed work. It is well known that the city of Philapone work. It is well known that the city of Philapone work. posed work. It is well known that the city of Phila delphia suffered but little from the cholera the last sum mer, and it is also well known that when the disease ap-

The resolve providing for an amendment of the Constitution was further discussed.

Saturday, March 21. House.—A petition of Henry Williams and others, a committee appointed at a meeting of citzens of Boston, relative to an alteration of the City Charter, was presented, and referred to Messrs. Fairbanks of Boston, Moseley of Newburyport, and Andrew of Salem.

Bills passed to a third reading—For the further regulation of the Grammar School in Ipswich—to incorporate the American Copper Company.

Monday, March 23. Senate.—The Senate met according to adjournment, and after the Journal had been read, Mr. Dexter, of Sufolk, rose, and announced to the Senate, that the Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman, President of the Senate, died at his residence in this city, on Saturday evening last. And therespon, on motion of Mr. Detter, it was

Ordered, That a committee be appointed, to consider and report what measures should be adopted by the Senate, in relation to the death of their President, the Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman. And Messrs. Dester, Mixter and Metcalf were appointed on said committee.

Subsequently, Mr. Dexter, from the above committee.

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dence in this city, on Saturday evening last. And therespon, on motion of Mr. Dekter, it was Ordered. That a committee be appointed, to consider and report what measures should be adopted by the Senate, in relation to the death of their President, the Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman. And Messrs. Dekter, Mixter and Metealf were appointed on said committee.

Subsequently, Mr. Dekter, from the above committee, reported appropriate Resolutions, which were sannimously adopted.

Manday, March 23. House.—A message was received from the Senate, announcing the death of the Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman, President of that branch, and requesting the concurrence of the House is the order appointing a committee to make arrangements for his funeral. The House concurred; and shortly after, adjourned.

Tiesday, March 24. Senate.—The Board was called to order by Mr. Mixter, senior members and en motion of Mr. Hudson, it was ordered, that a Committee be appointed to sort and count the votes for a President of the Senate, in place of the Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman, deceased; and Messrs. Hudson and Hodge were appointed to sort and count the votes for a President of the Senate, in place of the Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman, deceased; and Messrs. Hudson and Hodge were appointed to sort and count the votes for a President of the Senate, in place of the Hon. Benjamin T. Pickman, deceased; and Messrs. Hudson and Hodge were appointed to soft committee.

Mr. Hudson, from the above Committee, subsequently made a report, from which it appeared that George Bliss, Esq. was chosen. Mr. Bliss signified his acceptance of the office, and entered upon the discharge of its duties.

Mr. Dexter, from the joint committee appointed to

RCCLESIASTICAL.

The new house for public worship erected in Raynham, Mass, by the First Congregational Society, was dedicated the 23th of January last. Mr. E. Maithy of Tainton offered the first Fraser. An appropriate portion of Scripture was read by Mr. E. Gay, of Bridgewsier. The Sermon was read by Mr. E. Gay, of Bridgewsier. The Sermon was preached by the Pastor, Mr. E. Sanford, from these words, we whatsoever is commanded by the God of heaven, let it be diligently done for the house of the God of heaven, let it be diligently done for the house of the God of heaven, let Tranco. The entirg was solemn and highly suitable to Tranco. The string was solemn and highly suitable to the control of the second of the house, on Saturday of the week following, were sold for an amount exceeding by 1300 dollars the cost of the house.

NOTICES.

NOTICES,

RELIEF AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE COLORED Race—Gentlemen who are disposed to unite in forming an association in this city, auxiliary to the "American Union the Relief and Improvement of the Colored Race," are invited to attend a meeting for that purpose, on Monday venning next, at half past seven of clock, at the Boston Young Men's Society Room, corner of Bromfield and Tremont Streets.

a next semi-anousi meeting at Northborough, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 21st and 22d of April next. The Dele-stes will meet for business on Tuesday at 9 o'clock, A. M. Sherburne, March 23, 1835. S. Lee, Scribe of Canf.

The semi-numual meeting of the Taunton and Vicio Inference of Cauceles, will be at Rev. Mr. Maitt Shurch, Faunton, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of A sest, at 2 of Coleck P. M.—A Sermon will be preached, be communion service be administered on the day foil as:

E. Sarden, Clerk of Conference Raynham, March 23, 1835.

24

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges the testimony of expect and affection from the Ladies of his Society, it outsthating Forty Boldars, to constitute him a member to lie of the American Education Society.

JOHN WILDE, Graffon, March 10, 1835.

Marriages.

In this city, Mr. Geo. O. Hovey, to Miss Mary Ann Cotton-Mr. Win. H. Wilson, to Miss Elizabeth P. Bacon-Mr. Win. F. Tyler, to Miss Zeith Pike-Mr. Allen Litchfeld, to Miss Sarah Jackson-Mr. Frederick Wethergreen, of New-York, to Miss Charlotte Ann Maidt.
In Charlestown, by Rev. Mr. Crosby, Deacon Matthew Skilton, to Mrs. Martha Skilton.

In this city, on Priday morning last, Mr. Heary Briggs, reprietor of the Mechanics' Reading Room, 29-On Wedsady Ista, Mrs. Experience Adams, wite of Mr. J. Q. Adms, 32 years.

In Newton, 24th inst. Mrs. Lucy W. wife of Mr. Loui us, 32 years. In Newton, 24th inst. Mrs. Lucy W. wife of Mr. Joel uison, and daughter of the late Col. Wm. Trowbridge, 23. In Pepperell, on the 20th inst. Mrs. Fanny G. wife of Mr. seeph Harris, 31. in, 31. March 17, Dr. Nathaniel F. Morne, 84. - Obitu-Sutton, March 17, Dr. Naumner 1, and Notice next week.
Pawtucket, R. I. March 14th, at the residence of her in-law, Mr. John T. Fales, Mrs. Jerusha Day, reliet of in-law, Mr. John T. Fales, Mrs. Jerusha Day, reliet of in-law Mr. Somuel Day of Wrentham, Mass.—Ootetuary ce next week.
Danvers, March 13, Wislow Schannan Shith, in her only seventh year. That religion which she had so enty seventh year.

OBITUARY NOTICES, sent without signature, cannot be

THE CONCERT by the Jutenile Classes of the Boston
Academy of Music, which was given at Trinity
Church on the 11th inst. will be repeated with alterations,
at Bowdein street Church, and Monday evening next, March
30, at 71-4 precisely;

Page I.

1. Chant. The Lord's Prayer.
2. Checus. Manual Prayer.

PART II.

10. Hymn.

1. Chorus. All are heres.
2. Suio and Cherus. Lavely Rose.
3. Chorus. Violets.
4. Semi-Chorus. "Sweet Summer is Coming."
5. Song and Chorus. Mellow Horn.
6. Song, Hark! Soltly-hark!
7. Chorus. Swins Song.
8. Semi-Chorus, in two parts.
9. Swio and Chorus.
10. Hymn.
17. Tickers at 50 crats each, to be had at the Bookstores of Win. D. Ticknor, corner of School and Washington ats.
Perkins, Marvin & Go. 114 Washington street; S. H. Parker, (107 Washington street; S. H. Parker,

Mount Pleasant Family School, Amherst,
Mass.

Nills well known Establishment, having undergone the
necessary repairs, will be opened, the first Monday
in Nay next, for the admission of a small number of pupils, not exceeding 25, on the following conditions.

Each applicant will be required to furnish evidence of
good moral character;—to provide for himself a fibile, towels and whatever is needed in his dormitory, besides hedstead, matreas, coverfiel, table and chairs;—in have his
clother distinctly marked;—and pay for board, washing,
mending, toel, lights, seat in Church, and Tutton 3/150 per
annum. The current expenses of each term to be paid in
advance.

m. In current expenses of enta term to be paid in it.

year with be divided into two Terms, of 22 weeks.
After the summer term, a vacation of five weeks; the winter term, one of three weeks. No additional se will be made for board during the spring vacation, eating the pring vacation, but he given in the Latin, Greek and French agges; and in silt the English branches, usually taught addenies.

Languages; and in all the English branches, usually laught in Academies. We have been well acquainted with Mr. Robot.price II. We have been well acquainted with Mr. Robot.price II. Hubbars, for a number of years; and it affords us great pleasure to recommend functs, to take the charge of such a senton), as he prices to open in the spring at Mount school, as he will reach the spring at Mount school; as he will reach the spring at Mount pleasure. It is not such a series with entire confidence Pleasure British in the spring at Mount school, as he will reach the spring at Mount school, as he will reach the spring at Mount school, as he will reach the spring at Mount school and the spring at Mount school and the spring at the spring at Mount school and the spring at the spring at

Amheret Cotters, Pro. 27, 1830. E. S. SSELC.
Circulars continuing more particular information may be
had at Mr. Pierce's Bookstore, No. 9 Cornhill, or by addressing the subscriber at Amherat.

Aw. R. B. HUBBARD.

SCHOOL ... Joy's Building.

THE next term of the ARCADE Hight School, begins on MONDAY, March 30.

PRENEUS for the next Quarter—Best Needle Work, a Gold Thimble—Best Painting, a Gold Medal—Best May, ditto—Best French do.—Best Weiting Book do.—Best Druwing Book do.—Best Manuscript, do.—Best Composition do.

Six Months in a Convent.

AOR Sale by WM, PERRER, 3 Cornhill, MACNISH ON DRUNKENNESS. The Anatomy of Drunkenness, or Robert Marshs, author of the "Phylosophy of Sicep," and member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Ilasgow. From the fith Glasgow edition. HANNAH MORE'S complete works, in one volume, to, with plates.

MARTHA, by Rev. Andrew Reed.
MACKNIGHT ON THE EPISTLES. March 27:

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ST received and for sale by PERKINS, MARVIN & CO., 114 Washington street, Roston, NNAH MORE'S COMPLETE WORKS; in one vol. HANNAH MORE'S COMPLETE WORKS; in one vol.

THE ANATOMY OF DRUNKENNESS. By Robert
Mannish, Author of "The Philosoppy of Sleep," and member of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow,
Foreign of Mannish, Author of "The Philosoppy of Sleep," and member of the faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow,
FORE Glasgow Edition. In one-vol. 12mo. pp. 227.

FORE Glasgow Edition. In one-vol. 12mo. pp. 227.

United States. The Surgeon of Parties, originally published in the New-York. Observer. Revised and corrected, withnotes by the Author.

On the is without snow, "—Spencer.

1 vol. 18mo. pp. 188.

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DAILY DUTIES .- by Mrs. Adams.

UST Published by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47
Washington street, Boston,
DAILY DUTTES, inculented in a Series of Letters, addressed to the wife of a Clergyman. By Mrs. Adams, Auther of Parior Lectures, &c. &c.
CONTENTS. Letter 1, Meckness and Humility-Letter 2,
Economy.-Letter 4, Corestousness—Letter 5, Independence—Letter 6, Employment
of Time—Letter 7, The Sin of the Athenium—Letter 10,
Consistency—Letter 9, Spirit of Missions—Letter 10, Extracts from Correspondence—Letter 11, Footsween

Gould, Kendall & Lincoln,

No. 59 Washington street,

DUBLISH, and have constantly on hand for safe the
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Second Spelling Book, Parker's Everices in Regular

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Smith and Choules' History of Missions,
COMPLETE. The Origin and History of Missions
containing initial accounts of the Voyages, Travels
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pository; Hustrated by numerous engravings on stee
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Thomas Smith, Minister of Trinity Chaple, London, an
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Drunkenness, by Robert McNish, Author of the "Philosophy of Sleep," and member of the Faculty of Physicians
and Margeons of Glosgow—from the dith Glosgow edition.

Refreca Theres R. A. CONVEN', or the Narrative of
Rehecca Theres R. A. CONVEN', or the Narrative of

er, by Micah Stone, Senior Pustor of a Church in Brookfield, Mass. Just Published and for sale by WM PEIRCE, 9 Cornhill. March 27.

Now-York Evangement,
DUBLISHED Weekly in the City of New-Yor
W. BENEDICT & CO., and edited by
LEAVITT. It is devoted to Revivals of Religion
and Discussion, practical Goddiness, the green prin
Moral Reform, and religious Intelligence, inclucopious reports of public religious meetings. The
volume will contain about 20 Sermons, by the
Finney, of New-York, on REVIVALS, all of whiPrince of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of New-York, on REVIVALS, all of whi-

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J. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES. LE

SIXTY TWO CASES, 500 rolls each, just received by the
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Also-Looking Glasses; Glass Flates and Plate Glass tog
windows.

March 21. NEW CARPETING, LOOKING GLASSES,

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH. D. B. PARSONS, Suggeon Dentier, No. 16. Winter street having obtained the nife of Mr. Noten, a skilful Benefits, from Philadelphia, gives notice that he will insert that incorruptible or Mineral Teeth on nearly the same term

teorraptible or Mineral Teeth on nearly the same terms the other kinds of artificial Teeth. He respectfully announces that all operations on the leeth will be performed in the most approved manner, and hat the fees for his professional services have not been increased. He is permitted to refer to Dr. Warren. Dr. Reynolds, Bernell, Ber

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Country Residence for Sale.

\*\*THE Subscriber offers for sale his estate in the plessant
Village of South Hadley. It consists of a large and
valuable House, with ait the necessary out-fauldings in excellent repair; and between seven and eight acres of land
of the best quality and under careful cultivation. On the
Fremises is a fine garden, and a great of the constant is a fine garden, and a great of the constant is among the
most delightful in the valley of the Connecticut, is well
adapted for a gentleman who wishes to retrie from bosiness,
and to locate his family in a place favorable to their health,
calcation and morals. A Fernale Saminary (Pangymaskaan) for the western part of the State and of a high profer,
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CONSISTING of a well finished two story dwelling home, containing three rooms on the lower floor, good well of water under cover, with convenient out-beings. Adjoining the same are about the land, of mowing, tillians PRESILVE for the next Quester-Best Needle Work, a Gold Thubbe-Best Painting, a Gold Medat-Best Map, ditto-Best French do.—Best Writing Book do.—Best Manuscript, do.—Best Composition do.

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Here of the choicest kind, consisting of apple, pera, peach, plum, cherry, &c. The above situation is pleasantly situation. The planting Book do.—Best from the Theolesia Seminary, and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary, and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary, and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary, and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary, and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the several Academies on the road leading to Saietti. Terms from the Theolesia Seminary and the s

1 vol. 18mo, pp. 188.
TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS; Comprising the Convict's Daughter, and the Convert's Daughter. In one vol. 12mo.

Daughter, and the Convert's Daughter. In one vol. 12mo. pp. 339.

MEMOIRS OF MISS CAROLINE E. SMELT. By Moses Waddel, D. D., Paster of the United Churches of Willington and Hopewell, in the District of Abbeville, S. C.

"They that seek me early shall find me." Prov. viii.47"The righterus hall hope in his death." Prov. viii.47yol. 18mo. pp. 156.

March. 27.

Ar. Barstow of Keene preached the Scimon, Nev. Maker of Brattheorough, Vi. offered the Consecrating trayer; Rev. Mr. Brattheorough, Vi. offered the Consecrating trayer; Rev. Mr. Brattheorough, Vi. offered the Consecrating trayer; Rev. Mr. thread of Gardene, Mass are seen the Elange; Rev. Mr. Lincoln of Gardene, Mass and Rev. Mr. Gerould of Alstead 2d, offered the Concluding Prayer.

Rev. Mr. Gerould of Alstead 2d, offered the Concluding Prayer.

Ordained as an Evangelist, by the Black River Association on the 4th Fab. Mr. David J. Werks.—At the same time, Mr. Geo. W. Frynsy was tierness preach the Gospel.—Ordained and instatied Paster of the West Presb. Children—Letter 29, Children—Letter 21, Daties to Baptize Gorres-Dedained and instatied Paster of the West Presb. Children—Letter 22, Your Husband in his Ministerial Char Charch, Palmyra, N. Y. by the Geneva Presbytery, Mr. G. R. H. Shumway, Jan. 1st.

From the London Baptist Magazine A LETTER TO BAPTIST CHURCHES IN AMERICA.

From the Board of Baptist Ministers in and near London.

Dear Brethres,—We the members of the Board of Baptist Ministers in and near London desire affectionately, and with much earnestness, to commend ourselves to your candid and Christian attention. Partakers of the same faith as yourselves, we have long been salicited to cultiyourselves, we have long been solicited to culti-vate a more intimate and influential intercourse with you, in the hope that we might mutually benefit each other, and extend the kingdom of our common Lord. We have heard with satis-faction and delight, of the steadfastness of your faith, and of the ardor and activity of your zeal. faith, and of the ardor and activity of your zeal. The tokens of divine favor by which you have been distinguished have awakened our gratitude, and led to carnest and united prayer, that similar blessings might be conferred on ourselves. We have rejoiced in the revivals you have experienced from time to time, and have not forgotten to supplicate for you a continuance and increase of these blessings.

Permit us then, dear brethren, to solicit a candid construction of the present communication.

did construction of the present communication, in which, with all the freedom Christian affection prompts, we express our views respecting the character of Negro Slavery, and as to the course enjoined by religious principle on the household of faith. You have, doubtless heard of the cirslaves on board, and accordingly, on the following mer also, but for the signal interposition of the overruling providence of God. Power was given to Satan, and he was permitted for a season to prevail. Our beloved Missionaries were thrown into prison as felons, and tried on charges affecting their lives. The churches they had gathered were scattered abroad, and the houses in which they preached the gospet of peace were razed to the ground. It was openly proclaimed through out the colony that slavery could not be maintained, if the Missionaries were permitted to continue their labors. Christianity was represented as inconsistent with the social economy of the from the shore) and requested to see the Master. as inconsistent with the social econisland, and its banishment was, therefore, clamo-

much diligence and prayer, what our future course should be. These inquiries issued in a deep conviction of the unchristian and inhuman character of the slave system; and a strong feeling of obligation to put forth all our energies to effect its speedy overthrow. It appeared to us as a sin to be abandoned, and not an evil to be mitigated; a high crime against the Majesty of heaven, for the suppression of which every believer in Christ was bound strenuously and prayerfully to labor.

Influenced by these convictions, we took a decided part in the anti-slavery struggle lately carried on in this country, and are very thankful that, by doing so, we greatly contributed to its successful termination. The principle we adopted was, the utter repugnance of the colonial system to the spirit and precepts of the Christian faith: and we demanded of our legislature its immediate and entire destruction. Leaving to immediate and entire destruction. Leaving to others the commercial and political bearings of others the commercial and political bearings of the question, we felt it a sacred duty loudly to denounce negro slavery as a palpable violation of the law of God. The Christian population of Great Britain responded to our appeal as the heart of one man, and their conduct has been sanctioned by the blessing of Heaven. We have entered into these details, dear breth-ren, for the purpose of explaining the object of our present communication, and of justifying ourselves in your esteem. We desire with all Christian love and respect, to solicit your atten-

Christian love and respect, to solicit your atten Christian love and respect, to solicit your atten-tion to the principles we have adopted, and the line of conduct we have been pursuing. We not your imperative duty, without delay, to raise your voices against the cruel and degrading bondage in which our African brethren and their descendants are held in various parts of your land. We understand that the number of slaves in the United Sates is considerably above two millions, while the system under which they are held is said to be characterized by some features neguliarly resolving peculiarly revolting and oppressive. But it is not our purpose to enter into details; we wish rather to fix your attention on the system as a whole—its unchristian character, its degrading tendency, the misery it generates, the injustice, cruelty, and wretchedness it involves. Is it not an awful breach of the divine law, a manifest infraction of that seeing convert which, in and every where binding? And if it be so, are you not, as Christians, and especially as Christian ministers, bound to protest against it, and to seek, by all legitimate means, its speedy and enseek, by all legitimate means, its speedy and entire destruction? You have a high and holy
part, dear brethren, to act; and future generations will bless your name, and the God whom
you serve will approve your conduct, if you are
prompt and diligent in its performance. An opportunity is now offered you of extending the
happiness of your species; of raising a degraded
class of your population to freedom, intelligence,
and virtue; of redeeming yourselves from reproach, and of vindicating the character of your
most holy faith.

conceive that you have only to act in the We conceive that you have only to act in the spirit and with the firmness of Christian principle, and, under the divine blessing, your efforts must succeed. The evil is so monstrous, its opposition to the rights of humanity and to the spirit of the gospel is so palpable, that it needs only to be brought forth to the light of day, to awaken universal alhorrence. Even in this country, where we find various obstructions to the healthful exercise of a religious influence, our efforts were triumphant. Though the evil was at a distance, and a numerous party, formiour efforts were triumphant. Though the evil was at a distance, and a numerous party, formidable by their wealth and talents, was arrayed in its defence, yet as soon as the religious part of the public stood forth against it, the issue of the contest was no longer doubtful. If such were the case with us, we feel assured it would much more certainly be so with you. The communication of thought and feeling among you is represented to us as so free and rapid as to insure your ready access to the public mind: and in what character can you appear more appropriately than as the access to the public mind: and in what character can you appear more appropriately than as the advocates of the oppressed, the practical imita-tors of Him who came to proclaim liberty to the captives, the opening of the prison to them that are bound?

We presume not to proffer advice as to the way We presume not to proffer advice as to the way in which you may best prosecute the object we commend to your support. This we leave with confidence to your wisdom, contenting ourselves with an affectionate and brotherly representation of the general principle. Neither should we advert to your 'Colonization Society,' were it not possible that its existence may be urged as superseding the necessity of the course we have ventured to recommend. Let the principles of that

ociety be as upright, and its tendency as be society be as upright, and its tendency as bene-ficial, as its warmest supporters allege, it should not prevent a more comprehensive and efficient system of operations. 'These things,' we shall still say, 'ye ought to have done, and not have left the other undone.' Nothing, in our delibe-rate opinion, can satisfy the claims of justice, or fulfil the responsibility of the Christian charac-ter, short of the course we have pursued. And now, dear brethren, we leave ourselves and our communication to your candor and char-

We have written as brethren, for we rejoice aty. We have written as brethren, for we rejoice to consider you as such. If we have expressed ourselves freely, it is because we are jealous for your honor; and we heartily invite you to use the same liberty in return. We commend you, and the people of your charge, to the care and blessing of our heavenly Father, and remain Your affectionate brethren in the gospel of Christ.

(Signed in behalf of the Board.)

W. H. Murch, Chairman, Theological Tutor, Stepney College.

W. H. MURCH, Chairman, Theological Tutor, Stepney College London, 31st Dec. 1833.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce

SEIZURE OF SLAVES IN BERMUDA. Considerable excitement was created in the outhern States a year or two ago, by the seizure southern States a year or two ago, by the seizure and emancipation of a cargo of American slaves which had been driven into Bermuda by stress of weather. At the last session of the North Carolina Legislature, strong resolutions were passed in reprobation of the act, which was considered nothing less than legalized robbery. However the same net has since hear reproductional enjoined by religious principle on the household of faith. You have, doubtless heard of the circumstances which have recently transpired in connexion with our Jamaica mission. Our beloved brethren, laboring in that island, had frequent occasion to complain of the serious obstructions which the slave system placed in the way of a faithful and efficient discharge of their ministry. Their character was aspersed, their labors were represented as incompatible with the welfare of the colony, and every means, unprincipled men could devise, was employed to five-trate their pious and benevolent purpose. We were not at first aware that the objections urged against our brethren were partially founded in truth. We did indeed suppose that Christianity would ultimately effect the extinction of slavery, but had no expectation of this being accomplished until a period comparatively remote. But the opponents of our Missionary brethren clearly saw the tendency of their Christian labors, and the issue to which they must lead. They therefore availed themselves of the Slave Insurrection of 1832, to commence a malignant and furious persecution of our brethren and their converts. Many of the latter suffered death, whom we dehiberately regard as martyrs for Christ; and this would have been the case with some of the former also, but for the signal interposition of the vorruling providence of God. Power was given.

vessel, (then lying about three hundred yards from the shore) and requested to see the Master, into whose hand the Writ was delivered. He passed it to a gentleman on the deck of the ves-sel, and asked him to read it; who, when he had done we observed the the the selection. This state of things led us to examine the prin-ciples of our past conduct, and to inquire, with much diligence and prayer, what our future course served in proper form, and on the Constable de-clining to take it back, it was dropped into the bottom of the best. The Constable impediately freturned to the shore to report proceedings. In the interim the Master having landed, a Merchant of the town of Hamilton, who had witnessed the transaction, very kindly intimated to Smith, the necessity of his regaining possession of the writ, which he fortunately succeeded in doing. The Master then came into Court, and pleaded very hard, that the compliance with the writ might be deferred till the following morning, but under existing and somewhat suspicious circum-stances the Court was peremptory; accordingly stances the Court was peremptory; accordingly about 9 o'clock, P. M., the whole of the Slaves were marshalled into Court; there were children without a single connexion with them, who had no doubt been torn from the very arms of their no doubt been torn from the very arms of their parents to gratify man, who is ever inventing means to gain filthylucre; there were women with infants at the breast; and altogether, they presented a scene degrading and revolting to Christianity. It has been asserted, and we place implicit confidence in our imformant, that an attempt was made to tamper with these unfortunate creatures before they left the Brigantine, by promising them money if they would but say when questioned they had rather proceed with the vessel. But how little did the tempter reckon on human feeling (though his anticipations were very great) whore such strong self-interest was concerned; he little thought that the heart of the poor and oppressed colored mortal could, with

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suppose occause they were now free, they were not to labor, but on the contrary, endeavored to impress upon their minds, the necessity of an industrious, sober, honest line of conduct, as by their good or evil course of life, they must stand or fall; and he trusted they would appreciate as they ought to do, this unlooked for boon of freedom, which by Divine Providence had been granted to them. He also observed that too much could not be said in praise of the Friendly Society of colored people, who had thus generously exerted themselves to rescue so many of their fellow beings from cruel thraldom.

The Attorney General then moved that a subscription be immediately entered into for the present emergencies of those now free persons, until as he observed, "they began to feel their way,"

and had obtained employment." About 70 dol-

and had obtained employment." About 70 dollars was the amount collected.

The crowd assembled to welcome the landing of these people was immense; they were received with cheers. The Court room was filled almost to suffocation. The feeling of commiseration exhibited throughout the proceeding, by the Bermudian people of color was really gratifying. Those persons who had but a short time since, been owners of Slaves, spoke with disgust and utter detestation of the Slavery System, and decried it, quite as much as any Anti-Slavery Society in the Mother-Country could have wished; so thorough a change has taken place of late years in the minds of the people of this Colony. The Court did not adjourn till near midnight, when a shelter was afforded to the now liberated people, by the Worshipful William M. Cox, Esq. in an unoccupied Store-Room in the town of in an unoccupied Store-Room in the town of Hamilton. They have all been since, as we un-derstand, provided for, either as domestic servants, or taken under the protection of the members of the Friendly Society, before named."

ANOTHER PIECEOF WILLIAM VANS ANOTHER PHECEOF WILLIAM VANS.

A WRITER in the Morning Post of this date, who
calls himself' Friend to Justice,' undertakes to
say that he has seen a judgment which Mr. Vans' ourse
counsel admirs does not exist. It is the same document in respect to which the fibricated certificates
have been exposed. This anonymous writer wishes
that the judgment may be published. He has been
already informed that it is actually in the press, with
other documents. He adds that as Mr. Vans only seeks
a trial by jury. it seems to him that if no such judg-

ifready informed that it is actually in the prees, with whiter documents. He adds that as Mr. Vans only seeks a trial by jury, it seems to him that if no such judgment exists the counsel for the heirs of John Codman ought no longer to oppose the granting of Mr. Vans'petition—because the trial will settle this question immediately. As if this were the question, and the whole question, or even the main question, upon which the jury are to judge!

This is but a repetition of the cry of William Vans. Go to a jure, and if they do not say that John Codman was a co-partner of Richard Codman in his transicious with ne, then will I consent to abandon my claim forever.

Mr. Vans has at various times proposed various conditions upon the performance of which he has promised a abstain from further persecution of the heirs of ohm Codman. But no sooner is a condition performance of that was a condition performance of the performance of the heirs of ohm Codman. But no sooner is a condition performance that is not the performance of the heirs of the Codman. But no sooner is a condition performancely, to abandon his claim provided he finds, on he last resort, that nothing can be got by it.—He grees beforehand to give up the case—whenever it hall have been absolutely and finally decided against its.

But would be? Not at all. On the contrary so soon.

im.

But would be? Not at all. On the contrary, so so: But would he? Not at all. On the contrary, so soon as the judgment was pronounced he would forthwith utter a hand-bill, posting the judges and the jury for corruption; sell a new edition of his libels on the Codman family; and petition the next General Court for a Special Act granting him another trial, upon the ground that in the former trial he had been robbed of his rights by fraud and collision.—And some people would be found to believe him? Nay, do but let him tell the story long enough, without formal contradiction, and a great body of people would believe him? A popular excitement will at last be created; it will grow from day to day, and after about fice and treedly greats, the people will be ready to hang the judges and the jurors, if any of them are left, who pronounced so unrighteens a judgment!! There are no more than just inferences from the coarse which the case of William Vans has heretofore taken. And the heirs of John Codman have no reason to believe that a verified to the case of William Vans has heretofore taken. And the heirs of John Codman have no reason to believe that a verified.

March 18, 1235. Counsel for the heirs of John Codman.
FRANCIS B. FAY'S DEPOSITION.
I FRANCIS B. FAY of Chelsen, in the County of Suffick and
Commonweith of Masachusetts, merchant, formerly of
Southboro', in the County of Worcester, in said Commonweith, being conscientiously scrupious of taking an oath,
do solemnity affirm and say, in answer to interrogatories
proposed to me as follows:

Interrogatories proposed by Wm. H. Gardiner, Esq. Counsel for Stephen Codman of said Boston, Executor of the last will and teatament of John Codman deceased, and also Administrator on the Estate of Richard Codman.

Fiast INTERAGOATORY.—Has or has not William Vans at any time heretofore offered to sell you an interest in a supposed claim of said Vans on the Estates of John Codman and Richard Codman.

And Richard Codman deceased, or either of them? If yes, and Richard Codman deceased, or either of them? If yes, and Richard Codman deceased between you.

Asswers.—Wm. Van has eed to the to toke toke in his claim against the Codmans, (I believe that is the term he uses.) His terms were one dollar paid, he would give an obligation for twenty dollars to be paid to the holder of the certificate upon the recovery of one hundred thousand dollars, or in proportion for any sum which might be recovered. As to any particular conversation that passed between us, I cannot state any thing except that he was urgent to have me take some of the stock, to help a poor fellow along, as he said, till he could get something.

Answers.—I have seen a certificate purposed to sell an intens to whom said Vans has sold or proposed to sell an intens to whom said Vans has sold or proposed to sell an intens to whom said Vans has sold of this city, recently of the firm of Ward & Wildes, in North Market street, that he, or his partner, I can't distinctly say which, had some of the stock. The certificate parports to be Mr. Ward's alone, I think. Said Vans has slay offered to sell his stock to my partner, Lynan Farwell of this city. I do not personally know of his having offered stock to any other persons. I have heard of his selling or affecting his stock to my neighbors Thayer & Bates, I am thave heard three at he was a sale or an offer to them. I have heard three with was a sale or an offer to them.

Answers.—I have seen sold payments. Juman Farwell of this city. I do not personally know of his having offered stock to my other persons. I have hea

Increased, and Administrator on the estate of Richard Codman.

First Inversoratory. Have you or not any time herefirst Inversoratory. Have you or not any time herefirst Inversoratory. Have you or not any time herefirst Inversoratory and the second of the control of the control

Mindows in a supposed claim of said Vans, on the estates
of John the state particularly what the contract, burgain or agreementate particularly and the contract, burgain of agreementate particularly and the contract of agreement trom burgain of agreementate part

PROPORTION ON WHAT I DO RECOVER AND RECEIVE.

\*\*RECEIVE.\*\*

\*\*Boston, 8 Aug. 1931.\*\*

The said receipt or certificate was written by said Vans the said receipt or certificate was written by said Vans the said receipt or certificate was written by said Vans the said vans the said vans the said vans which the ferezone proposed is the original document subscribed by said Vans.

\*\*SECOND INTERBOGATORY.\*\* DO YOU know or have you heard, of any other person or persons with whom said Vans has made or officred to make agreements of a similar character? If yea, name them particularly.

\*\*ANSWER.\*\* I have frequently heard said Vans offer to sell his stock—his usual price was one doilar for ten dollars of stock, but I don't recollect any instance of his making a bargain. My impression is that my former partner, Mr. William Wilds, had a certificate similar to the one which I hold. I can't recollect distinctly any person to whom I have heard Vans offer stock. I have heard him offer to seal the said of the said of

DORCHESTER ACADEMY.

JOHN CODWAN,
JOHN CODWAN,
JOHNS PENNIMAN,
HENRY HILL,
THOMAS TREVLETT,
JOHN LEEDS.

Dorchester, March 20, 1535. 4w.

DORCHESTER ACADEMY.

THE Female Department of the Dorchester Academy, under the care and direction of Miss L. G. PRESCOTT AND SISTERS, will be open for the reception of pupils, on the second Tuerday in April.

REFERENCES.—Rev. John Codman, D. D. Dorchester;
Rev. Joy H. Fairchild, South Boston; Hon. Samuel Hubbard, Boston; Hon. Leverett Saltonstal, Salem.

Charles of the Communication of the Communication

epistf. March 13.

Corder Office.

IPSWICH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Summer Term of this Institution, will com on Wednesday the 27th of May, and continue weeks. None are received under the age of fourteen It is desired, that at entrance, the pupils should ja a thorough it.

UHARLES KIMBALL, Secretary.

LEXINGTON SEMINARY.

The Bring Term of this Institution opens with new factions of the seademical building has undergone alterations and repairs which make it, for neatness and convenience, account to none in this country. A Female department will be opened on the 2d Monday or April ensuing, in the same building with that for males, and under the partment will be opened on the 2d Monday or April ensuing, in the same building with that for males, and under the state of the same building with that for males, and under the fact that the same building with that for males, and under the or the same building with that for males, and under the fact that the same building with that for males, and under the same beautiful to the state of the same building that the same building that the same building that the male as the nature of the branch shall require of the branch shall require cuted in the best Academies and High Schools in this region are and will be taught in both deep the same that the same cute of the same that the

Howard, Including Washington, March 20, 1825.

Hamilies for \$81,75 per week.

TIMOTHY P. ROPES, Proprietor and Teacher.

Lexington, March 20, 1835.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

MIE first Summer term of this Department will con mente on Wednesday, April 22, and continue twelves. Tultion \$4,00 to be paid in advance. A few your gentlemen can be accommodated with board in the fami of the Preceptor.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

This Department will commence its operations April 22
There will be two terms of twelve weeks each, separate by cention of two weeks. Tuition for English studies 15,00 act, to be paid in advance Board, income washing, \$1,75 per week; fuel and light a separate change.

Bradford, March 13, 1835.

3w.

Nashua High School for Young Gentlemen

Nashua High School for Young Gentlemen and Ladies.

"WHE Spring Quarter of this Institution, of 12 weeks, will commence on Wednesday April 1st, under the superintendence of G. S. Brows, A. B. together with his associate Mr. D. Crossry, A. B.

The Fennale Department will be under the direction of Miss H. M. That cutta and Miss R. Spalding.

Instruction will be given in both departments, in all the branches taught in our High Schools and Academies.

Instruction in the common English branches, §3 pr. quar. Higher English branches, \$4,00.

French, Latin and Greek, \$5,00.

Lessons in Drawing and Painting \$4, extra.

Lessons on the Piano, \$0.

Use or riano, 32.

Vocal Music, \$2.

Extra instruction in Peamanship, \$1,50.

Extra instruction will be furnished with a good Philosophical, Astronomical and Chemical apparatus, and during the term, Lectures will be given on Chemistry, Philosophy, Astronomy and Phrenology, and to those attending to the classics, on Ancient, Greeian and Roman History and Mythology. Parents and Goardinas who send their children from a distance, may be assured that every attention will be paid to their moral as well as intellectual improvement, and that they will be watched over as well out, as in school.

PEMBROKE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence of Thursday the 23d of April, and continue fourtee weeks. Miss Leta W. Gatswollb, an experienced Teach er, will have the charge of the Fennis Department. Competent assistants will be employed in both Departments. Expresses.—Tuition 84,30; and for instruction in Frenc or Spanish, 81,00 in addition.—Board from 81,25 to 81,50 per week.—Several lads can be boarded in the finity of the Principal, where they will be under his immediate car before the principal, where they will be under his immediate car before the Principal.

Pembroke, N. H. March 13, 1835.

16.

Exeter Female Seminary, N. H.

Exeter Female Seminary, N. H.

The ext term will commence on Monday, April 13th,
under the continued care of 18aAc Fowres, A. M.,
whose qualifications and successful experience entitle him
to full confidence as a teacher.
Instruction will be given in an extensive course of study
adapted to the intellectual and moral improvement of
pupils. The year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks,
commencing on the second Mondays of January, April, July and October. Tuition 85 per term.

JOHN T. BURNHAM, Secretary.

Exeter, March 20, 1535.

3w.

NORWICH FEMALE ACADEMY.

NORWICH PEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this Institution have the satisfaction to announce to the public, that they have engaged the Rev. Joins Storms and Mrs. Melancia & Institution was perintend the Academy as Principals. It understood by the Trustees that Mr. and Mrs. Storrs will understood by the Trustees that Mr. and Mrs. Storrs will understood the School, assisted by such other Teachers as generated as the School, assisted by such other Teachers as a functional high reputation which they possess, the Trustees have entire confidence in saying, that they believe the School will be every way worthy of public patronage.

There will be Three Terms doring the year. The First, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Storra, will commence on the First Wednesday of May, and continued the trustees of the School will be divided into Two Departments.

TERMS.

Entrance Fee.

cks. The same

TERMS.

Entrance Fee, TERMS.

Entrance Fee, Terms.

Since Department, 2

Sonior Department, 3

Extra Charge for Latin, 4

do. French or Spanish, 5

do. French or Spanish, 5

do. Drawing and Painting, 4

do. Music on Fiene-forte, 4

and may be had in the Fami

Board and Washing may be had in the Family of the lineipuls and in other good Familians, at \$2 per week. By order of Trustees, THOMAS ROBINSON, See'y, (6w.\*)

Pittsfield Seminary for Young Ladies. THESE IN SEMINARY FOR THE BOARD SCHOOL WILL COMMINE SOME SESSION OF this BOARDING SCHOOL WILL COMmence on Monday the 12th May, to continue twentytwo weeks, by the principals, that there shall never
the wanting that of the Principals, that there shall never
the wanting that of the Brincipals, that there shall never
the wanting that principals of the principals of the principals of the principals of the principal control of the publish are sent to Parents or Guar
dians.

Mr. Andrews is employed in the Department of Musican Marting a Narration Mr. Andrews is employed in the Department of ien. Martino, a Neapolitan, in teaching Italian and ag, and Mons. Ebbeke in French. None are receive ses time than 22 weeks. Application freedrights, aformation of the regulations, terms, etc., etc., or insiston, should be made to MR. DODGE, Principal. Pitsyfield, March 6, 1835. 12w.

WHEATON FEMALE SEMINARY.

AT NORTON, MASS.

IT is designed that the general character of this Scho
shall be similar to that of the Ip-wich Female Semin ry. Pupils will not be admitted under the age of thirtee
years in the Ip-wich Female Seminary, will take the rethe School. Competent agriculturing, will take the character of the school.

The Summer term will commence on Tuesday April 28 and continue 22 weeks, with a recess of three days in the tiddle of the term. Punils will be

addle of the term, and at the middle of the term, rescuence, and at the middle of the term, respectively. The state of the term, respectively. The state of the term of the term of the term of the term of the term, and the state of the term, so the paid at the commencement of each of term. The Trustees will engage good bearing the state of the specificants that make the request. Only two young indicates that make the request. Only two young indicates that make the request.

is the list of books used in that institution. The Bible, Warcester's Abridgement of Webster, or other English Dictionary, the Eclectic Reader, by Edwards, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, Mrs. Phelips B Smellic's Philosophy of Natural History, Woodb Larger Geography, Collowar's First Lessons, Adam's Charger Geography, Collowar's First Lessons, Adam's Grandwick, Simpson's or Playfair's Euclid, Good History, Warts and March Marc looks and Stationary can be procured near the Semin a reasonable terms. L. M. WHEATON, Secretary Norton, March 13, 1835.

THE MOUNT VERNON SCHOOL

THE MOUNT VERNON SCHOOL

As been removed from the Masonic Temple to No. 26
Beacon afreet, near the corner of Park street. That
the pupils made the property of the property of

LYNN ACADEMY.

LYNN ACADEMY.

THE Spring term of this Institution commenced of Mr. Monday March 20, under the superintendence of Mr. Ephranu Ward. Jr. The Female Department will be opened on Monday, March 20th, under the care of Mis Caroline A. Judgits. Instruction will be given in the commence of the Mr. March 20th, under the care of Mis Caroline A. Judgits. Instruction will be given in the form are trained in a nest style, and supplied will an extensive are trained in a nest style, and supplied will an extensive are trained and programmer of the march of the march 10 the march 10 the public is respectfully solicited by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal, who pledges himself to pay the stricted by the Principal and the Principal an

Newton Seminary for Young Ladies.

Talkin next Term will commence May 5th, and continue

16 weeks.

16 weeks, including washing.

Tultion in the English branches for the Term,

7 of Additional, for ornamental branches and languages,

20 Music,

Reference made to Mr. T. A. Davis, Mr. D. L. Gibbens,

Boston, and the Clergy of Newton.

Feb. 27.

5w. E. HOSMER, Principal.

LECTURES ON GEOLOGY. COURSE of Lectures on Geology will be given at the Masonic Temple, by PROF. SILLIMAN. The object will be to explain the actual structure of the earth; the constitution and arrangement of the materials; their internal and organic consents; geological events of all ages, and their probable causes; and the relation of geology to departments of human knowledge and to practical internal practical practical practical properties. The subject to the subject. The First will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Marchae at 7 o'cluck, and two lectures may be expected every week until a course of twelve or fourteen lectures is finished.

lectures is finished.

Single Ticket,
Gentleman and Lady,
Gentleman and two Ladjes,
Gentleman and two Ladjes,
Gentleman and two Ladjes,
Gentleman and two Ladjes,
Tickets may be obtained at Wm. D. Ticket's, corner
Washington und School streets, at Crocket & Brewster
at the Tremont House, and at the door.

March 6.

Mrs. Adams' Daily Duties.

Mrs. Adams' Daily Duties.

Dall: Y Duties, inculcated in a series of Letters addressed to the wife of a clergyman, by Mrs. Adams, suther of Parlor Lectures, and the control of the control of the Criterion of the True Knowledge of Christ—by Raiph Codworth, D. D. with a short account of the author's writing. Martila: a Memorial of an only and beloved sizer, by founded on Fact.

Also, MEMOIRS OF MISS CAROLINE E. SMELT, by Moses Waddell, D. D. Pastor of the United Churches of Wellington and Hopewell, in the District of Abbeville, SC. THE WAY FOR A CHILD TO BE SAYED—being the first of the Children's Fire Side Series—by Abbott, with engravings. Just published by CROCKER & BREW. STER, 47, Washington street.

NEW BOOKS. DAILY DUTIES inculcated in a Series of Lenguage of the write of a clergyman. By Mrs. Acts. MARTHA: a Memortal of an only and belowed By Rev. Andrew Reed, Author of "No Fielms tive founded on fact."

Very pleasant has then been unto me: Data: And yet once more I trust to have Full yield a support of the marting of the ma

A ND will be published in a few days, by Jolla & CO. A CO. AND AND HER INSTITUTION. THE HISTORY OF WOMEN in various—by Mrs. D. L. Child the Mother's Book," etc. 2 vols DOMESTICATED ANIMALS Civilization, and the Arts, published London Society for the nowledge; first American edition

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4 Co. Boston, have in prew days, a History of the Holy Coled from various authors. With Cyrus Mason, Paster of the Cedithe work will be comprised. illustrated with a number of engrav or of the Chamber of Torture, Hal of the different modes of torture, 2.

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MEMOIRS Of AROLLAN E. SMELT—see you Mesors Waddel, A. ROLLAN E. SMELT—see you Mosses Waddel, A. ROLLAN E. SMELT—see the control of the United Chyllington and Hopewell, in the District of the Larollan, I vol. 12m.

MEMOIR OF ANNE JANNE INNARD, is MEMOIR OF ANNE JANNE INNARD, is the II Baird, with an introduction, by the lina Itaniphaysee, and a letter from his Taniphaysee, and a letter from his Taniphaysee, and a letter from his the lina Itaniphaysee, and a letter from the second s

linghuysen, and a letter from the Re
"And being dead, yet speaketh."—Hel
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Edited by an eminent Physician of Boston.

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Consin's Psychology in cal examination of Locke's Esse Understanding. By Victor Cousin. Treech, with an introduction. Henry.
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15.

16.

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Atso,—1 Case German Table Matts, a new solvin
stricle.

REW & BABCOCK, 177 Washington strett received, their Spring supply of Fresh base which are the following, viz. Rich English and French Prints, Cambrics, Can lins, Bishop Lawns, Checked and Stripe Cambric Street Street Street lins, Bishop Lawns, Checked and Stripe Cambro Swiss, Mull, Book, Jackonet, and Curtain Make. 7-8 and 4-4 Linen Shrrings. 5-4, 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Linen Sheetings.

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XX-No. 14---WI

RELIGIOUS

VEN PROTRACTED MEE BERKSHIRE. communication of the Rev. of the Boston Recorder.

id hasty and extravagant in go out from the seven arly, did the conductor prochine meeting at WestStockhrid converts were made during essay and author to the accounts went out from the such a proclamation was endeavors to disprove the tion. He will not deny, not

endeavoration. He will not deny, nor pool instruction. He will not deny, nor guestion, that hasty and eye of conversions went out of conversions went out to for its remembered he ashire Association in June Interest of the second in Mr. Foote that he could in Mr. Foote that he ask he did." Mr. Gates of each at the close of the meeting die, "but heard no proclaters," He also observes in the did not hear Mr. For your converted. He was in to "of a saying," "There are they have submitted to Go the for their sincerity. The for their sincerity. The decide that." A few decide that," ation. Is there any essential language between submission to God? Do they have submitted to been converted to him?
ofessed submissions, hopeful
ersions? Did the conduct hese as commutable phra accounts of the meetings s used them. And what di and, and what were they stand, and what we stand, and what the common languate they have submitted to so many hope they have be of the Most High? in other was the standard of the Most High? converts? He did not

ome converts? He did not fit may be safely admitted.) al holy lives to the last. Be was made that, in a judgment re what they hoped themsel-en is a declaration from M. Foote was in the habit of they have submitted to Ge e they have submitted to Genius, it must be understood, tracted meetings, and saw the far few times, probably in only a single time, and had e opportunity of knowing the was in the habit, the usual was in the habit, the usual, of saying, there are so and what was this but prinsequently, he was in the or estimating them: not extravagant proclaims heetings, and there are other ily concur with him in de er great the evils of hasty right of these evils was not asy be seen by accounts See," he says, but does Panoplist for 1816 and Mag." &c. If it can be

s, that hasty proclamations one 20 or 30 years ago, and until they arrived at the helkshire in 1833 and 4, there that the voice of warning seven meetings. Besides a collected cannot be received stimony has less weight the sess on paper. Neither M Gates will deny that h accounts of convers seven meetings, though we seven meetings, though we bished has probably thrown minds of many at a distance said on this point in the eart, I say, many at a distance, an all along away from these what room is there for doubt what room is there for doub nee is so abundant? What a rough Berkshire in 1835 an know, and do not now kno For the satisfaction of any w lo doubt at a distance, some introduced. And here the c, of Lee, though dead, shall mak. In the excellent me ablished, several letters are

162 to 168, written abitings at South Lee,

seeings at South Lee, Store ckbridge and North Adams, more than would be necessary; and extravagant proclamation a will show also the general moment connected with the seve will furnish matter for refer at stages of this reply. The results in the memoir, omitted in the memoir one places. There is ho pplying them, and I have date of Sept. 18, 1833. Dr. Among my people it is now a neigious excitement. I have get a servery day, for the week put been very full. I have had the twelve young people, who experienced religion. But we solicitous for my people, and never saw the churches it hreatened with an inoundation of division. I am now studying my flock, after such scenes as rough. I need wisdom from dand pray and talk, seemingle et did before. In God I desire You now see the mature of in this town and vicinity.

Aou now see the unture of in this town and vicinity. that the Head of the chut it all for good. There may sersions; and if this should aper, I shall as readily embrace it as if they were converted un that of any other man." date of Oct. 4th, Dr. Hyde wriceted writing to you on account

ate of Uct. 4th, Dr. Hyac wind cated writing to you on account ease of my labors, and the classible solicitude which I he sople for three or four week e's meeting at South Lee collars, and then he went to Stoci operated the manus length of operated the manus length of rated the same length of to witnessed such an exciteme the meeting commenced it